

密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

Published Weekly

at Shanghai China

Saturday July 5th 1919

The Commercial Use of Aeroplanes
for China

By Hollington K. Tong

The Serious Salt Insurrection
in Shantung Province

The Proposal to License the
Shanghai Press

TWENTY CENTS A COPY

Vol. IX No. 5

Asia Banking Corporation

AN AMERICAN BANK

Head Office—New York City
Head Office for the Far East—Shanghai

OTHER BRANCH OFFICES
Peking-Tientsin-Hankow

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organised especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents are at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U. S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Period from April 21 to April 30, 1919.

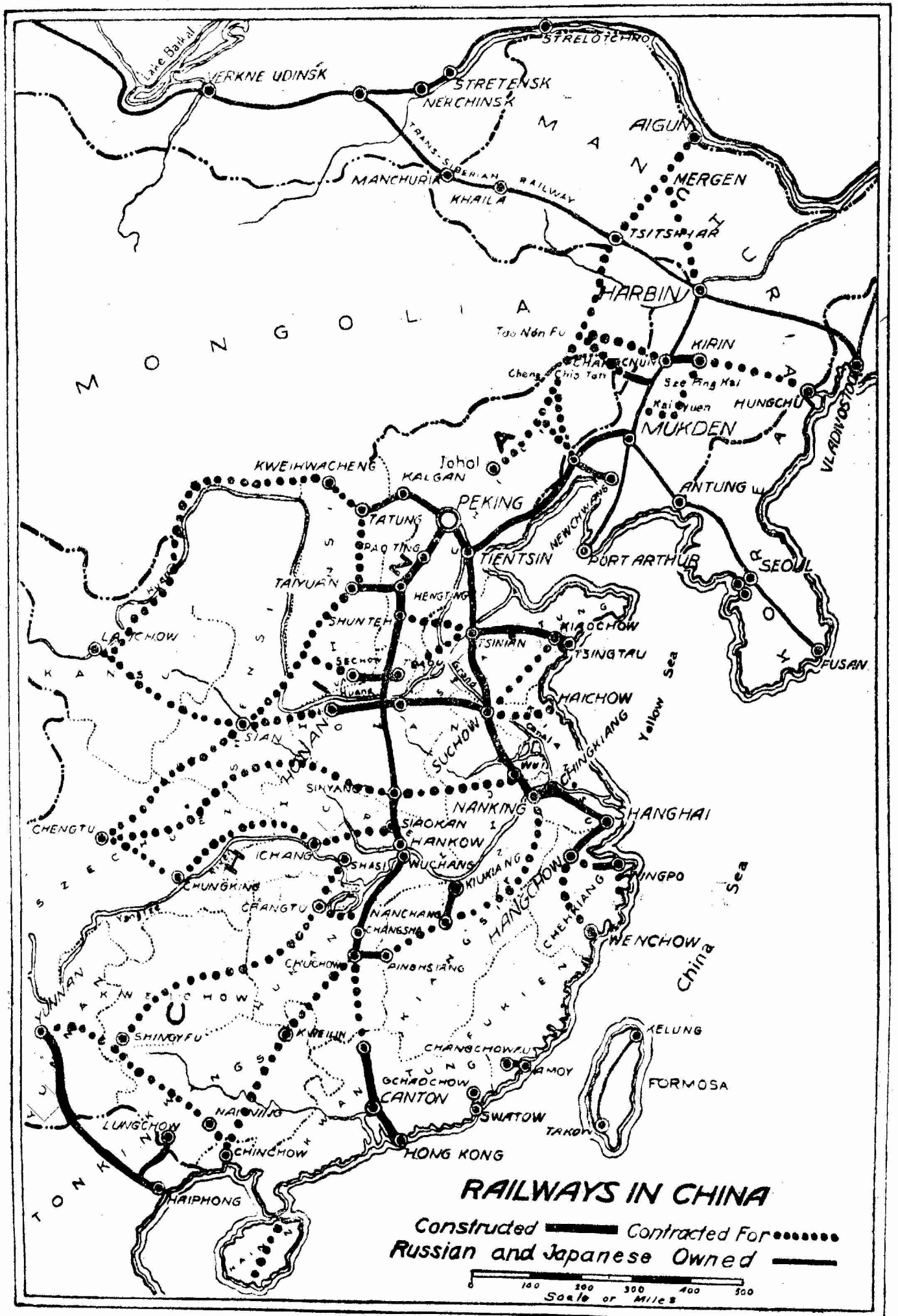
Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with Same period last year		Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1 Present year	Compared with same period last year	
					Increase	Decrease		Increase	Decrease
Peking-Hankow.....	\$207273	\$831186	\$428	\$1038887	\$202708	\$.....	\$8295180	\$877739	\$.....
Peking-Mukden	169597	311243	9787	490627	.....	153537	6189165	.....	1025788
Tientsin-Pukow	217546	202603	7156	427305	101965	.....	5142863	1057441	.....
Peking-Suiyuan	34702	89584	3380	127666	.....	12824	1548746	104016	.....
Shanghai-Nanking	102191	62210	3572	167973	37462	.....	1819396	301021	.....
Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo.....	57185	22912	753	80850	7019	.....	856882	51992	.....
Cheng-Tai	16230	84959	122	101311	.....	34773	1076787	.....	262825
Canton-Kowloon.....	30866	2968	700	34534	4751	.....	362433	24386	.....
Kirin-Changchun.....	13842	98932	142	112916	33714	.....	580730	20547	.....
Taokow-Chinghua.....	4612	15652	1465	21729	.....	3601	318745	.....	13177
Chuchow-Pinghsiang.....	2560	11737	.....	14297	9998	.....	160139	69819	.....
Canton-Samshui.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Changchow-Amoy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaifeng-Honan	20793	25248	1387	47428	19671	.....	480101	171375	.....
Wuchang-Changsha.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ssu-Tsen	5815	13471	19	19305	6047	.....	233960	97959	.....
Total.....	886212	1772765	28911	2684828	218600	.....	27045117	1474505	.....

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Period from May 1 to May 10, 1919.

Peking-Hankow.....	211140	508799	414	720353	8394	.....	9015533	886133	.....
Peking-Mukden	172666	278998	1312	452976	.....	130390	6642141	.....	1156178
Tientsin-Pukow	174518	199343	6734	380595	99013	.....	5523458	1153453	.....
Peking-Suiyuan	36817	80284	3932	121033	.....	30793	1669779	73223	.....
Shanghai-Nanking	103632	58259	3739	165656	37227	.....	1985052	338248	.....
Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo.....	60964	19350	929	81243	8494	.....	918125	60486	.....
Cheng-Tai	16540	75555	162	92257	.....	9775	1169044	.....	272599
Canton-Kowloon.....	22662	2589	700	25951	2021	.....	388384	26407	.....
Kirin-Changchun.....	14622	40864	287	55773	23033	.....	636502	43579	.....
Taokow-Chinghua.....	5003	20353	281	25637	400	.....	344382	.....	12777
Chuchow-Pinghsiang.....	2846	11904	.....	14750	14750	.....	174890	84570	.....
Canton-Samshui.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Changchow-Amoy.....	873	29	113	1015	.....	779	10829	.....	10183
Kaifeng-Honan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wuchang-Changsha.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ssu-Tsen	5496	13838	13	19347	7856	.....	253297	105815	.....
Total.....	827785	1310165	18636	2156386	26451	.....	26731416	1320177	.....

Compiled on June 9, 1919.

Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications.



Standard Oil Company of New York

26 Broadway

New York



The Mark of Quality

Socony Products

Illuminating Oils

Lubricating Oils

Gasoline and Motor Spirits

Lamps, Stoves and Heaters

Road Oils and Material for Road Building

Paraffine Wax and Candles

BRANCH OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES OF

Japan
China
Indo-China

Siam
Philippine Islands
Straits Settlements
Netherlands India

India
South Africa
The Levant

MILLARD'S REVIEW OF THE FAR EAST 報論評氏勒密

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

VOLUME IX

SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, JULY 5TH, 1919

NUMBER 5

MILLARD'S REVIEW OF THE FAR EAST

PUBLISHED AT NO. 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL HOLLINGTON K. TONG
Editor and Manager Assistant Editor, Peking.

PETER S. JOWE
Representative in Hankow
No. 31 Tee Street
Hankow, China.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs	165
Special Articles	
The Proposal to License the Shanghai Press.... J. B. P.	172
The Salt Insurrection in Shantung.....	174
The Shanghai Mixed Court ... Sydney Barton, C.M.G.	176
Shanghai's Poison Scare	184
Notes from Peking	185
Notes from Hankow P. S. J.	188
Who's Who in China.....	192
News Summary of the Week.....	194
Men and Events.....	195
Women's Work.....	198
Finance and Commerce	
Commercial Use of Aeroplanes for China. H. K. Tong	202
New Books and Publications	
Socialist China.....C. F. R.	206
The United States Court for China	207
Proposed Rules of Procedure for American Courts in China .	207

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, OR TO J. L. HUTCHISON, REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA AT ROOM 549, 17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

SHANGHAI is a city having an international population. Trade competition here is national rather than individual. Every merchant here is, or should be, working to advance through every legitimate means the best interests of the country he represents. Since the government of the city is largely in the hands of the British and the Americans, neither of these nationals should do anything that would not be countenanced in their home lands. Outside of necessary restrictions in war times, a free press is one of the bulwarks of liberty in both America and England. Both of these countries have adequate legal machinery for the punishment of those who violate this spirit of a press freedom. Both of these countries have this machinery available here in Shanghai in their own courts and through the Shanghai Mixed Court. Recent decisions of the Shanghai Mixed Court dealing with this subject are cited as examples. A small group of reactionary gentlemen temporarily in control of the Shanghai Municipal Council, evidently frightened at the growth of liberal democratic thought in China, desire to curb and stop this growth of liberalism by proposing the following amendment to the bye-laws of the International Settlement:

(From Municipal Gazette for June 26)

Since the text now submitted by the Consular Body is drawn up on the lines of, and embodies the more important of, the provisions contained in the text submitted by the Council to the Ratepayers at the Annual Meeting held on March 21, 1916, with the exception of the provision made in the latter for tramway regulations and for the licensing of the press, etc., it is proposed to submit the same for the Ratepayers' approval at a special meeting to be convened at an early date.

The omission to provide for the licensing of the press and of printing establishments, etc., must be considered serious. That the Council should be vested with every power necessary to the preservation of peace and good order within the Settlement was amply demonstrated in the recent student unrest, which ultimately extended to the merchant and laboring classes of the Chinese community. In particular, it is essential that the Council should have full power of immediate action, without recourse to any other Authority, to prevent the publication of any printed matter of a character calculated to incite to a breach of the peace. Accordingly the Council will submit the Consular Body's text of Byelaws for the Ratepayers' approval, with the following words inserted in Byelaw XXXIV between the words "goats" and "or sell" viz.—"or carry on the business of a printer, lithographer or engraver or print or publish any newspaper or periodical."

To become effective, the foregoing proposal must first be approved by the Shanghai Ratepayers (voters) at a special meeting which has been called for July 10. In case it is approved by the Ratepayers, it must then go to the Consular Body for approval and then to the Diplomatic Body at Peking. Neither of these latter bodies are expected to approve the proposed byelaw for the simple fact that they contain members who are more closely in touch with liberal ideas in their home countries. The important place however to kill reaction is in the first instance, and to this end the Shanghai Ratepayers are expected to do their duty at the meeting next week. At the last meeting of the Ratepayers, the Municipal Council received an indication of the feelings of the citizens of Shanghai when the Council was forced against its will to appoint a Moral Welfare Committee. Shanghai is becoming too large and too important a city to have its future handicapped by a few individuals who are still living in the atmosphere of a dead Germany and a reactionary Japan.

THE American Chamber of Commerce of China in a communication addressed to the Shanghai Municipal Council on June 26 expressed its disapproval of the proposed byelaw as follows: "This proposed regulation is contrary to American principles and is one which Americans cannot support. To this end we call your attention to Article 1, under the Amendments to the Constitution of the United States of America as follows:

'Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.'

"Americans feel that the right of free speech and a free press are safeguards of their liberty, and they cannot do other than oppose attempts to deprive themselves as well as the Chinese of these rights. The operation of this law would create an intolerable situation in Shanghai since it would transfer to the Municipal Council and especially to the Municipal police full authority to regulate and suppress any American publication which the Municipal police might consider had violated its regulations. The proposal to license newspapers and printing offices in the International Settlement would have the effect of establishing a permanent official censorship on all newspapers and other publications here. It would place in the hands of a small body of men complete power to close up any newspaper, foreign or Chinese, forbid the publication of any book, pamphlet or circular and to exercise this great power without recourse or appeal. We desire especially to call to your attention the fact that Shanghai is the publishing center of China and the proposed bye-law would immediately tend to destroy at once the Good Will value of every newspaper and magazine in this city. The printing and publishing business and allied industries constitute one of the largest elements in the business life of this community. The enactment of this bye-law would at once tend to kill this important industry that means so much to the future development of China. For the reasons mentioned in the foregoing and for many others affecting the liberties of the people of this city which we might mention, we trust you will understand our position in this matter—which in our opinion is also the opinion of most of the liberal minded citizens of this city and China in general."

The American University Club of China also passed resolutions against the proposal.

IN last week's issue of the REVIEW appeared the first definite statement of the principles that will govern the organization and procedure of the new International Banking Consortium, formed at America's suggestion for the purpose of financing China. Because of an inaccuracy in one of the principles, we reprint them herewith:

1.—The general principles for the organization of the International Banking Consortium as laid down in a declaration of the American State Department have been followed in the organization of the consortium. This means that the new syndicate will include all leading financial interests in each country; that it will handle economic as well as political loans; and that it will take up all old loans and rights owned by members subscribing to it.

2.—Excluding industrial and railway loans which are already being actually carried out, all present and future loans and privileges shall be turned over to the new consortium. Steps shall however be taken to persuade financiers who are not members of the con-

sortium to turn over all the contracts and privileges which they have secured.

3.—Upon the formation and recognition by the Powers of the the Russian government, America, England, France and Japan shall consider the question of Russia's rejoining the consortium.

4.—The Belgian financial group may be allowed to join the consortium upon its official formation.

5.—The financiers of these four nations shall form themselves into their own groups. Each group shall not represent the interests of any other group.

6.—A scheme for the industrial and railway development of China should have a national basis. The different financial groups shall instruct their respective representatives and engineers to draw up such a scheme preparatory to its being carried out.

7.—The Japanese financial group shall be allowed to share proportionally in the loan for the construction of the Hukuang railway.

In the drafting of these proposals, the financial representatives of Japan as well as the Japanese government cooperated with the American, British and French financial representatives. Now in accordance with the customary Japanese method, the Japanese are secretly opposing the program in China. Through their secret agents and their controlled press in China they are doing everything possible to defeat the new consortium. The most important Japanese attack upon the new syndicate appeared in the *Shun Tien Shih Pao*, which is generally considered to be the organ of the Japanese legation in Peking. Opposition is also appearing among the Chinese, chiefly among the military and reactionary elements who are subject to Japanese financial and diplomatic pressure.

IN order to show the Chinese people the exact meaning of the reorganized financial group to China in the future development of this country, Hon. Paul S. Reinsch, the American Minister, on June 27 issued the following statement: "The new consortium is an outcome of the efforts of friendly nations to find a sound basis for Chinese finance which will assure abundant financial support to the Chinese government and nation on fair terms and will relieve the Chinese government of the necessity of making loans under general conditions unfavorable to it. The arrangement rests upon open cooperation between America, Great Britain, France and Japan in a spirit of helpfulness to China. The agreement involves no monopoly; the group of each nation is to include every institution interested in Chinese finance. Other nations interested in China will be admitted when they have the necessary capital strength.

"The consortium exists for purely financial purposes. It does not constitute a monopoly contracting or furnishing of materials. As it unified the foreign interests in China, it will arrest the partition of China through the growth of



Save
Electricity as well
as day-light by
using

"Brilliant"
wire lamps throughout

Everything Electrical
get it from

Brilliant Electric Co.
Consulting Engineers
Electrical Contractors

1564 Nanking Road
Shanghai
Phone: Central 4907

A-67

local spheres of influence. It will strengthen the Chinese government by giving it sound and abundant financial support and by making its action more effective, it will benefit the Chinese people by all the advantages which flow from a sound, well-established financial system. The Chinese government, with the unified support of the Great Powers, will be strengthened in every function it exercises. The consortium is to embrace all government loans whether made for administrative or industrial purposes not of course including loans made to private individuals or companies for industrial or commercial enterprises.

"The inclusion of industrial government loans is manifestly necessary because no sound financial system can be introduced short of covering all the loan operations of the government. The foreign lenders have the right to demand security for their investment but they will not seek concessions and special local preferences or control over the natural resources of the country; their security will be the assurance of the application of the borrowed funds to the purposes to which the Chinese government has allotted them. The best security from every point of view is found in improved methods of revenue and general administration. Foreign lenders are entitled to have strict methods of accountability and effective civil service rules applied. It is important that the people of China should thoroughly understand

Everything You Want



for the home, office, farm, school or hospital—Groceries, Dry Goods, Clothing, Furniture, Hardware, Electrical Goods, Gas Engines, Auto Supplies, Bicycles, Farm Implements, etc., etc.

—is illustrated in our handsome 500-page catalogue. Let us send you a free copy and show you how you can save money by buying from us, and what a wonderful variety of styles and prices we offer for your selection.

Owing to the rapid growth of our business in the Far East and the greatly increased demand for our catalogue, we now keep a supply of our latest issue at the following offices:

Montgomery Ward & Co.
Manila, Philippine Islands

American Express Co.
Shanghai, China

Arnhold Bros. & Co.
Hongkong, China

**Write Today to
the Nearest Office
for a Free Copy
of This Book**

We guarantee that any merchandise purchased from us will be found upon arrival to be exactly as described in the catalogue. We also guarantee safe arrival—that is to say, we hold ourselves strictly responsible for any merchandise stolen or damaged in transit.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
Chicago, U. S. A.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916

Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital.....\$2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital.....\$1,020,000.00

Managing Director: Sun Tao San

Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:—

Tientsin	Changchun	Ningpo
Shanghai	Antung	Shaoshing
Peking	Fengtien	Canton
Hankow	Kiukiang	Hongkong
Nanking	Chinkiang	Changteh
Yangchow	Soochow	Chengchow
Hsuehchow	Wusih	Tsinkiangpu
Pengpu	Hangchow	

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:—

London:	International Banking Corporation
New York:	International Banking Corporation
San Francisco:	International Banking Corporation
Boston:	American Express Company
Tokio:	Bank of Chosen
Kobe:	Bank of Chosen
Osaka:	Bank of Chosen
Yokohama:	Bank of Taiwan

And also other principal cities in foreign countries

Shanghai Branch

S441 Ningpo Road.

Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office

Tel. Central 2618 General Office

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement. Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

what is proposed and not be misled by partial views. This is a matter for the representatives of industry or commerce as well as of public opinion generally to discuss with a view to a better understanding of the national needs and the best methods of meeting them. It may be well to look with a certain amount of caution on any unfavorable opinion expressed before such full discussion and complete understanding of the actual plan. What may be best for the country may not be welcome to some."

GREAT significance is attached to the appointment of General Hsu Shu-cheng ("Little Hsu") on June 24 to the position of Commander-in-Chief of the Northwestern Frontier Defense Force. This appointment, being a concurrent one, will not eliminate General Hsu's political activities in Peking. On the contrary, it probably will give him greater facilities for strengthening his position and increasing his power. More will be heard in the near future of his part in the making of Chinese history. He may prove himself to be an invincible political opponent of President Hsu Shih-chang, and there is no doubt that these two distinguished citizens of China will find many occasions to differ in their views on questions of state, which may eventually lead to the retirement of one or both. Much as the Chinese dislike his militant policy and his high-handed manner of dealing with state affairs, General Hsu Shu-cheng is ingenious and daring, obstinate and resourceful, and ever willing to take a chance. He has frequently astonished the public by unexpected political somersaults. During the last half year he, however, has been silent, but wherever he goes, his movements receive public attention. He appears omnipresent. First he is in Mukden, and then he is in Hsuehchow, his birthplace. Those who understand a little of his activities state that he is the most interesting figure of the Chinese political arena.

GENERAL Hsu has already submitted a memorandum to the President asking that he be given power to deal with foreign questions concerning the affairs of the Northwestern frontiers which may arise from time to time, and that he should be allowed as much freedom as possible in the performance of his duties. This indicates in small measure his ambition and his goal. From reliable sources it is learned that he may employ part of his army to cultivate the region under his protection, thereby developing the Southwestern borders agriculturally. If he would devote his whole attention to the carrying out of an agricultural policy, he might accomplish some permanent good for the country. It is however feared that his political ambition would not allow him to lead an uninteresting life on the Northwestern borders and would compel

Successors
to
Voelkel & Schroeder
Established
1866.



Telegraphic Address:
K.O.F.A., Shanghai

AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY

科
發
藥
房
英
大
馬
路

DRUGS and CHEMICALS,
PHARMACEUTICAL SUNDRIES,
RUBBER GOODS, TOILET ARTICLES,
PILLS, TABLETS, DISINFECTANTS, ETC.

PHARMACY,
42 NANKING ROAD,
PHONE CENTRAL-81

LABORATORY,
83 WARD ROAD,
PHONE EAST-168

QUOTATIONS FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES
GLADLY FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Let us know your requirements

Large Or Small

You might save money by doing so.

SHANGHAI.

AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY.

him to participate in the most fascinating political game with Peking as its central ring. At first he may content himself with the high rank of Commander-in-Chief of the North-western Frontier Defense Force, but later, after having built a strong army of his own, the loyalty of which is assured, he will most probably astonish the public again by a spectacular move closely akin to a theatrical performance. Then President Hsu Shih-chang will have to busy himself with the problem of how to cope with General Hsu's manifold activities and how to checkmate his plans for political supremacy. General Hsu is a most interesting personality in China to-day, but the country will have to pay for whatever entertainment it may get in consequence of his activities, as it is paying for the rest of the Chinese-Japanese military show.

THE tables have at last been turned against the powerful An Fu Club, a political party having the support of the militarists in Peking, and Japanese militarism in the background. The avaricious leaders of the club have tried to evade the arrangement whereby the members of the club would be allowed to purchase one-fourth of the total new shares of \$20,000,000 to be issued by the Bank of China in the near future on the condition that they would withdraw their

bill from parliament advocating the control of the bank by the Central government, by having the bill passed. In doing so, they have aroused the great indignation of the shareholders of the bank, and the latter have now refused to issue the new shares and have declared their readiness to fight the An Fu Club to a finish. On June 20 an emergency meeting was held by the Shanghai shareholders of the Bank of China to devise means to counteract the plans of the Anfu Club to obtain control of the bank. After protracted discussion, it was resolved to ask the head office of the bank to cancel the notice calling a general meeting of shareholders to be held on June 29 at Peking and defer any action until after the union of North and South had been effected, to establish a union of shareholders of the Bank of China at Shanghai, and to telegraph shareholders in other provinces to send delegates to join the Shanghai Union.

IT is believed in Chinese banking circles that if the bill for the reorganization of the bank is carried into effect, the various branches of the Bank of China in the provinces would immediately declare their independence of the head office in Peking, as was the case when the moratorium was proclaimed in 1916. The bill provides, among other things, the selection and

Laou Kiu Chwang

The Leading Silk Emporium in The Far East

Silks	Gauzes
Satins	Laces
Crepes	Embroideries
Pongees	Taffetas

Only best quality goods offered and they can be obtained cheaper here than at any place. Visit our store and see the latest patterns and best materials procurable.

P-128 Nanking Road

Founded in 1857

appointment of the governor and the vice-governor of the bank by the government. This system was tried before and failed. It was responsible for the moratorium of 1916. Two years ago it was decided by the shareholders that they should select their own governor and vice-governor for formal appointment by the government and that the terms of office should be for five years. The new system has proved to be a good one. It eliminates politics and prevents politicians from obtaining responsible positions in the bank. The bill however aims at the abolition of this efficient new system alto-

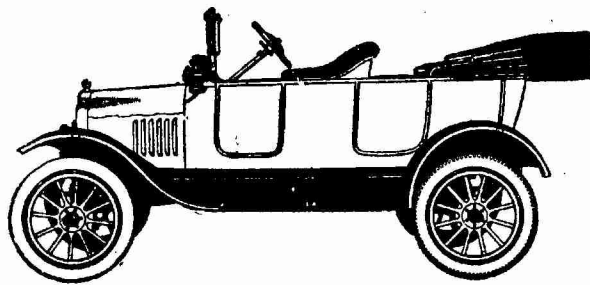
gether so that the An Fu Club might get the position of governor and control the bank through him for its benefit. The government has wisely returned the bill to parliament for reconsideration, and Mr. Kung Hsin-chan, Minister of Finance and Acting Prime Minister, likewise strongly disapproves of it. Opposition to the An Fu Club's attempt to obtain control of the Bank of China has been so strong that its leaders are regretting their contemplated trick upon the bank's shareholders and are now doing all they can to restore better relationships with them.

IT is most unwise to interfere with a prime banking institution which is making good. At the recent shareholders' meeting of the bank, one of its directors, for instance, reported that the net profits of the bank should have been \$5,790,000 instead of \$3,790,000, because an amount of \$2,000,000 commandeered by the late Tuchuns Lu and Tai of Szechuan was repudiated by both the Central and the local governments, and also because of the collapse of rouble notes in the Three Eastern Provinces. Therefore out of the net profit \$2,000,000 should be set apart as a special reserve, but if anything could be recovered from Szechuan, said the director, and no loss experienced in roubles in future, the amount set apart would be considered as the profits for 1919. The distribution of the net profits of \$3,790,011 was as follows: (1) \$379,011.12, 10 per cent of the net profit, for reserved funds as provided for in the regulations; (2) \$200,000, 4 per cent for interest on the government shares of \$5,000,000; \$509,586 for 7 per cent interest on the public shares of \$7,279,800; \$540,284.81 for special reserve; \$350,000 for 7 per cent dividend on government shares; \$509,586 for 7 per cent dividend on public shares; \$810,427.22 for 30 per cent bonus for the staff of the bank, and \$491,126.03 to be carried forward. The Bank of China is therefore doing well, and it behooves the government to encourage its good work and not to interfere with it.

“PEACE News Finds Shanghai with Sentiments Divided,” a headline from one of the Shanghai papers, just about expresses the feelings in China generally following the news from Paris to the effect that Peace has finally been signed. There is a natural feeling of exultation that the enemies of freedom and democracy have been forced to the very ground and that the victor really was victorious and was able to make the enemy do as he wished to the very last degree. On the other hand, all have the feeling that this is not the correct manner of treating a criminal, if we ever expect him to reform and take his place again in human society. It is pretty difficult for China, one



Only Tls. 800 Will Now Purchase A New Ford Touring Car!



Few persons dispute the fact that the FORD is the most desirable car for China—that its initial cost is lower—that its upkeep is lower—that its tire and gasoline consumption is lowest. The important point now to understand is that because of the present favorable exchange, the price has been reduced to

TLS. 800

SOLE AGENTS

DODGE & SEYMOUR (CHINA), LIMITED

Telephone, Central 322

89-91 Rue Montauban, SHANGHAI

Peking Union Medical College

Announcements for the Academic Year 1919-20

The work of the reorganized Peking Union Medical College is divided between two schools: the Medical School, which gives a four years' course in medicine and an additional optional year of special work in the laboratories or hospital; and the Premedical School, which offers a three years' course preparatory to admission to the Medical School. The Premedical School was opened in September 1917. The Medical School will admit its first class on October first, 1919.

All instruction in both the Medical and the Premedical Schools, except courses in Chinese language and literature, is given in the English language.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Requirements for Admission: The minimum requirements for admission to the Medical School are graduation from an approved middle school, or its equivalent and the completion of not less than three years of college work. This must include satisfactory courses in biology, chemistry (including general, analytical, and organic), physics, English, Chinese, and at least one other foreign language.

All candidates for admission, except graduates of the Premedical School, must pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects required for admission.

Curriculum: During the year 1919-20, only the subjects included in the first year of the medical course will be offered.

Graduate Courses and Research: Special courses in anatomy, physiology, and physiological chemistry will be offered during the year 1919-20 to graduates in medicine or other qualified persons. Visitors who desire to investigate special problems may be granted the use of the laboratories at the discretion of the Director.

THE PREMEDICAL SCHOOL

Requirements for Admission: Admission is by entrance examination only. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved middle school or its equivalent and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

Curriculum: The Premedical School offers a three year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisite to the study of medicine, including mathematics, biology, chemistry, physics, Chinese, English, French, and German. Students who complete satisfactorily the work of the Premedical School are admitted to the Medical School without further examinations.

Advanced Standing: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

Calendar: The first semester opens September 23rd, 1919, and closes January 30th, 1920; the second semester opens February 3rd, and closes June 16th, 1920.

EXAMINATIONS

Examinations for admission to the first year of the Medical School and for admission to the Premedical School will be held at Peking and at Shanghai on June 9th to 13th and August 25th, to 29th, 1919. In case the number of applicants warrants it, examinations will be held at other centers.

Applications for admission and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean,
Peking Union Medical College,
Peking, China.

of the Allied nations, to understand why she should have been treated as an enemy country. The liberal-minded American, Briton and Frenchman who has been telling his Chinese friends that this war was different from other wars; that this peace was to be different from other peace treaties is more or less at a disadvantage in *now* trying to explain why all of the high sounding terms of idealism, in the last analysis, were merely used to sugar-coat the old-fashioned style of peace document. However there has been a change. A new democratic Power has appeared on the world's horizon and the disciples of reaction will have something else to reckon with in their future plottings and schemes for disturbing the world's peace.

The Proposal to License the Shanghai Press

HAD the gentlemen of the Municipal Council of Shanghai who are attempting to license and restrict the freedom of the press in this important world city and seaport, glanced at the latest edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, they would have found that few indeed are the countries that are now limiting this important element of democracy. To quote from the discussion before us,

"The liberty of the press has always been regarded by modern political writers as of supreme importance. 'Give me liberty to know, to utter, and to argue freely according to conscience, above all other liberties,' says Milton in the *Areopagitica*.

Then follows several pages of discussion on this important subject. The liberty of the press in England is traced from earliest times, and the names and dates of the various enactments in this connection are noted. "A declaration in favor of the liberty of the press is usually a prominent feature in the written constitutions of foreign states," says this important British publication.

In America the early colonial governments usually contained declarations in favor of the freedom of the press as far back as 1776. These are said to be the first legislative enactments on this subject. Even in Austria-Hungary, with certain restrictions providing for penalties for attacking the king, the liberties of the press were guaranteed in 1848. Even autocratic Germany adopted a press freedom regulation in 1874. In 1878 the German police were given power over socialistic journals, but offences involving heavy penalties had to be tried by jury. In France press freedom was established in 1881 the principal

Have you a building job on your hands?



Then our Building Division offers a valuable service to you.

This Division handles everything necessary for the building trade—from estimating to the smallest supplies such as a door knob and a wood-screw.

We represent exclusively such well known firms as the Sherwin-Williams Co., Certain-teed Products Corporation, Belknap Glass Co., National Lead Co., Simmons Hardware Co., General Electric Co., Scottish Tube Co., and many others.

Your inquiry will be welcome.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

Building Division, Shanghai

4-6 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai

Telephone Central—778

Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kalgan,
Canton, Changsha, Tsinan, Urga, Vladivostock, Yunnanfu.



Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

AMERICAN STEAMERS

Trans-Pacific Service

San Francisco—Honolulu—Yokohama—Kobe—Shanghai—Manila—Hongkong

“ECUADOR” “VENEZUELA” “COLOMBIA”

These steamers are equipped with the most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. NO UPPER BERTHS. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

EAST INDIA SERVICE

San Francisco—Honolulu—Manila—Saigon—Singapore—Calcutta—Colombo

“COLUSA” “SANTA CRUZ”

PANAMA SERVICE

San Francisco—Mexico—Central America—Panama

Safety and comfort of passengers always our first consideration.

For information regarding passage or freight apply to company's agents at San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta or Colombo.

I—B Nanking Road
Palace Hotel Building

SHANGHAI

Telephone—Central 5056
Cable Address “Solano”

The Ault & Wiborg Shanghai, Co.

Manufacturers of: Agents for:

Letter Press Inks
Litho Inks
Offset Inks
Litho Supplies
Bronze Powders
Carbon Papers
Typewriter Ribbons
Aniline Dyes
Dry Colors
Carbon Blacks

Miehle Presses
Scott Offset Presses
Scott News Presses
Scott Litho Presses
U.P.M. Bronzing Machines
Seybold Paper Cutters
Seybold Embossers
Champion Paper Co.
Diem & Wing Paper Co.

37 Canton Road, Shanghai.

**Opening July 1st at 19 Ice House
St., Hongkong**

limitations upon this freedom being regulations pertaining to the publication of criminal proceedings, etc. Italy established press freedom in 1848 and offences against this freedom must be tried by jury. Russia in 1905 exempted from preventive censorship the newspapers printed in Petrograd and Moscow, and although not up with other countries a move was made in the right direction. And so on down the list of countries, the liberties of the press are guaranteed. The Ottoman Empire even recognized the press as free in 1876. As a matter of fact Japan, and one or two other small nations are about the only ones still holding to mediaeval restrictions upon the rights of people to write and publish their thoughts.

The Shanghai Municipal Council in several communications printed in the *Municipal Gazette* for July 3 in explaining its proposed action to the Consular Body states that the "Council has no desire to muzzle the press—and indeed it is inconceivable that the Ratepayers would sanction such action on its part . . ." This statement is all well and good, but it is evading the main question, the gist of which is included in the press licensing enactment printed in the *Municipal Gazette* for June 26. The following excerpts from that proposal show the danger: "it is essential that the Council should have full power of immediate action, without recourse to any

other Authority, to prevent the publication of any printed matter of a character calculated to incite a breach of the peace."

The foregoing quotation is the meat of the whole problem. The administration of this licensing enactment if passed will be lodged in the Municipal Chief of Police and he will have "full power without recourse to any other Authority." In spite of our high regard for his abilities, we frankly do not believe him or any other man or group of men in Shanghai, outside of the regularly constituted courts, to be qualified to pass on what is considered to be "calculated to cause a breach of the peace." It would simply place in his hands a most dangerous power that if exercised, would lead to certain Bolshevism in Shanghai. The point has been made that the regulation would not apply to American papers or any papers enjoying extraterritorial rights in the Settlement. If this is true, the action is then aimed at the native Chinese press which is just beginning to develop in this country. This would force the Chinese papers to immediately reincorporate under American or British law and thus the condition would be further complicated. During the past two weeks several of the Chinese papers have been prosecuted and convicted in the Mixed Court for printing matter that the Court decided was inflammatory. This proves that the present machinery is sufficient, even though it is slow. In such matters affecting the liberties of the people, it is always better to be slow and right rather than precipitate and arbitrary and dangerous.

J. B. P.

The Salt Insurrection in Shantung

ONE of the ancient imperial prerogatives of Shantung was freedom from the salt tax. Conflicting legends are told of the reason for the immunity. One is that it was granted by an ancient dynasty as a compliment to the native province of Confucius. Another tells that a certain general, native of the peninsula, when asked to name his own reward for a signal service to his emperor, requested that his people be given the privilege of eating free salt forever. Documentary evidence of this dating back 200 years is said to repose in the archives of Peng Lai Hsien (Teng Chow). Whatever be the reason of this notable immunity, it has always been fiercely defended by the rugged and independent clans along the sea-coast of the peninsula. The result is that to the present day, salt selling for ten cents per catty in Shantung's capital can be bought for two small cash on the coast.

For four years the Salt Gabelle, in which are engaged about thirty-five foreigners spread over seventeen provinces, two of which are Americans, has been determinedly planning to bring Shantung under the tax. Mr. C. G. G. Pearson is in charge of the Shantung bureau, politically, of course, ranking below the Chinese Salt Commissioner, but, with his assistant, Mr. Roger D. Walcott, responsible for all aggressive plans and progress. The way has been prepared by much personal travel through the affected area, the posting of bills, and other publicity efforts directed at breaking down the hostility of the villagers, who have been shown that the advantages of the new administration of the salt would more than off-set the loss which the producers fear, and that the placing of the industry, which is the chief one of many districts, on a commercial trade basis would result in a general prosperity which would far more than off-set the consumer's increased salt bill.

Some scores of stations have been opened throughout the producing district and about 800 armed Chinese police placed in it by the Gabelle, and it was hoped that normal operation of the system would gradually be worked to. There have been many minor disturbances, such as the outbreak at Wen Tung one year ago, and many of the chronic difficulties of the local *hsien* officials in this territory are attributable to the popular opposition against the imposition of the tax, but all these previous movements have been localized and sporadic, and easily overpowered by the Gabelle police and the Chinese garrisons at Tsimo, Laiyang, Haiyang, Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

About ten days ago there appeared throughout the three former *hsiens* posted proclamations calling on the populace for organized revolt against the salt authorities. A well-laid plan was followed, good arms and ammunition were suddenly supplied from somewhere, the salt stations were attacked, the police massacred or forced to flee, and the stations looted or burned, while the safes were forced and robbed. It is estimated that thirty stations have been destroyed, ten thousand dollars taken, and a score or more of Gabelle employees killed. Several hundred were at first missing, but most of these are reported to have made their way to freedom. Mr. Walcott, in the district on inspection, after being surrounded under fire for some time during which several of his party were shot, escaped through the cordon unhurt, leaving his goods and money to the looters. It is rumored that the Lai Yang magistrate, returning from a visit to confer with the Tsimo magistrate on the situation, has been captured by revolutionaries and decapitated.

The Peking government, although endeavoring, probably for political reasons, to keep

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Limited.

Will be pleased to send the latest Prospectus and a copy of the Balance Sheet to any subscriber to Millard's Review, on receiving a telephone message or a letter of request.

**Head Office,
10 Canton Road
SHANGHAI, CHINA**

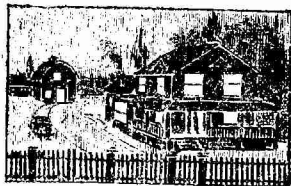
the matter secret, has acted with promptitude. Three cruisers have been dispatched to the affected coast, the garrisons at Wei Hai and Wei Hsien ordered to send troops, and all villages actively involved ordered razed to the ground. Thirty thousand men are said to be involved in the uprising, but it is unlikely that a large percentage are armed. It should be quickly suppressed if the troops are dependable. They are said to be in arrears of pay since February.

The ignorant villagers will likely be punished with great severity. The question remains, who organized the movement, posted the proclamations, and supplied the arms to those who suddenly obtained them? An officer ranking as colonel in the Chinese army is said to have stated in his report to his superiors that he personally saw Japanese with the armed forces of the revolutionaries. Tsimo is less than a day's journey from Tsingtao through the Lao Shan mountains. No more promising opportunity could present itself to a trouble-breeder than the salt-situation.

There might be many motives for such an incitation. Several birds could be killed besides the general advantage to be gained by any sort of disturbance in China. If all German privileges are to revert to Japan, she might naturally resent the non-employment of Japanese inspectors in the Gabelle in Shantung. Before the war there were Germans on the staff. A peculiar feature of the situation is that one year ago much of the opposition of the natives to the Gabelle was incited by the impression that it was a Japanese instrument, and that the people were being brought under Japanese taxes.

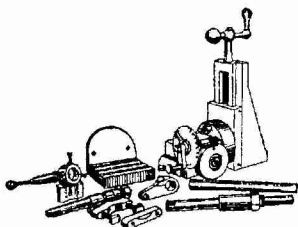
WE ARE MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS

Specializing in the following exclusive lines:



"LESCO" Lighting Plant
—will furnish complete Electric Lighting Installation for Farms, Mills and Homes.

**WINDOW GLASS—
PLATE GLASS.**



"UTILITY" Combination Lathe Attachment for Milling, Drilling and Gear-cutting. Complete with Index Head, Arbors & Parts. Easily attached to any lathe. Saves time and money. Small and compact.



Registered Trade mark

WIRE OF ALL KINDS

Steel, Galvanized, Annealed, Nail, Coppered hard and soft, Tinned & Mattress. All Gauges.

We are exclusive Agents for

**Atlantic Wire Company
Crawfordsville Wire & Nail Co.
Mattson Wire & Manufacturing Co.**

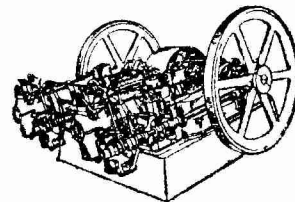
RAILROAD MATERIALS

Garnitures for Railroads &c.
Textile Machinery & other Machinery of all kinds & makes
Mining and Mill Equipment
Iron and Steel Products

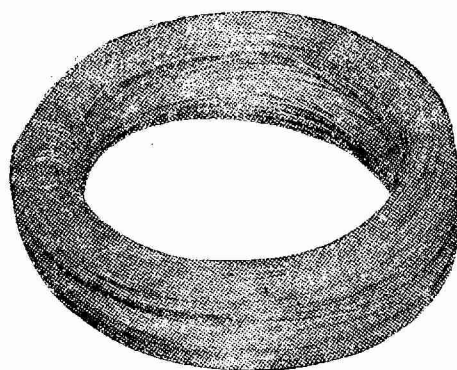
"BEARDSLEY" Malleable Brackets & Break Arms

"TROY" Malleable Iron Castings

Prompt Shipment and complete satisfaction assured.



St. Mary's Super-Diesel Oil Engine constitutes a complete Power Plant in itself. For Factory, Mill or Farm. Rugged—Powerful—Simple.



V. V. Lebedjeff Engineering & Supply Corporation

General Offices: 227 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.

Cable Address: "Lebengco" New York.

Codes: A.B.C. 5th Edition, Western Union, Lieber's and Bentley's.

The disturbance is a direct threat against China's at present practically only source of independent revenue, and the security and interest of her loans contracted before the period of Japanese influence.

Shantung Province, China, June 30, 1919.

The Shanghai Mixed Court*

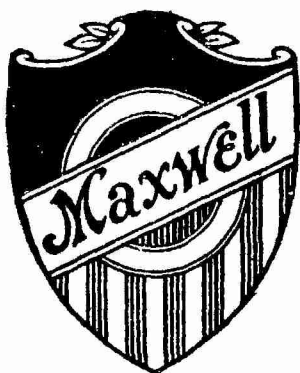
BY SYDNEY BARTON, C. M. G., THE BRITISH LEGATION, PEKING

DR. Reinsch in his inaugural address delivered at the opening of this Association, when enumerating the materials which were at hand for the work of the Association, remarked that the special situation of China under the arrangement of extraterritoriality has given rise to many problems the discussion of which from the legal and scientific viewpoints would be most fruitful. The mixed court is certainly one of those problems, or rather it is an attempt to solve one, but I hope it will not be going beyond the legitimate scope of the Association if I endeavor to-night to deal with my subject—not from the legal or scientific—but from the practical point of view. In other words I want to try and present to you the mixed court as an agent in

that work of legal reform in China of which Dr. Wang has just spoken.

It is necessary at the outset perhaps to give some idea of the basis on which the mixed court is founded. It is not possible to go into it at length, as that would require a volume in itself. The original texts of the treaties between China and the Foreign Powers have served as bases for two groups of tribunals: those which may be brought into being wherever a consular official is stationed for the purpose of dealing with any particular case and which may be called "mixed tribunals" and also mixed courts. By mixed courts I mean those which function regularly in certain specified places. The best known of these mixed courts is the mixed court of the International Settlement at Shanghai: and it is of that court that I propose to speak to night. To define the legal basis of any mixed tribunal in China would, as I say, require a great deal of time, but I shall simply say now that it is an unfortunate fact that the extraterritorial clauses of the original British treaties which were taken as a model by practically all the other Treaty Powers, were not drafted by lawyers and in those clauses where one would expect to find precise language used, unfortunately the opposite is the case—and those clauses are distinguished by

*Address delivered before the Chinese Social and Political Science Association, Peking



THE New 1919 MAXWELL is a Car in which Luxury and Economy meet. It does not cost a fortune to buy one, yet it has every modern improvement, every modern device of Cars costing many hundreds more.

In a MAXWELL you get Luxury, without a big cost, and Economy, without being cramped for a place to put your feet.

Max Friedman

Sales Manager.

THE SHANGHAI GARAGE CO., LTD.

Operating

THE STAR GARAGE AND THE EASTERN GARAGE

Our Main Show Room the Star Garage, 125 Bubbling Well Road.

great vagueness. Even several years afterwards, when a general attempt was made to explain what these clauses meant, namely in the Chefoo Convention of 1876, there is a clause which purports to give the official meaning of a particular phrase in a certain article of the 1858 treaty. As a matter of fact that phrase does not occur in that article at all. So it is hardly surprising under these circumstances that in the literal texts of the treaties themselves there is a very insufficient guide to any understanding of the mixed court as it exists to-day.

To arrive at such an understanding, it is necessary to look at the surroundings in which the court has grown up. And for this purpose it is necessary to give a very brief sketch of the early history of Shanghai which brought the court into being. For the first ten years after the opening of Shanghai to trade there were no, or very few, Chinese in the foreign area. As a matter of fact, under original regulations no new Chinese residents were permitted to purchase land or to live in the Settlement. And within that decade causes which arose between foreigners and Chinese were very easily dealt with by the Consuls concerned, who made the necessary arrangements with the local Chinese authorities; and simple cases of crime which occurred amongst the Chinese themselves who already

lived in the Settlement—were as a rule simply remitted to the Chinese authorities in the city itself. When the *Triad* rebellion took place in 1852, and Shanghai was captured an influx of refugees took place into the foreign area, and that was followed later by an even greater influx when the Taiping rebellion ravaged the neighborhood of Shanghai. By 1859 there were already some 20,000 Chinese living in the foreign area, and by 1863 there were for a time as many as half a million. That number decreased very shortly after the cessation of the Taiping rebellion, but a very large number remained, probably about 100,000 on an average, and this number, as you know, has steadily increased until you arrive at conditions prevailing to date, with the Chinese population in the foreign area of probably 600,000 or 700,000 Chinese.

At the time that this influx took place there were amongst the Chinese refugees a large number of bad characters, and also amongst the foreigners who came to Shanghai at that time were also a large proportion of bad characters, many of them belonging to nationalities which were not represented by Consular Officials, and therefore over whom there was nobody to take jurisdiction. To meet the conditions on the foreign side no adequate administration existed

Fu Chung Corporation

The FU CHUNG CORPORATION, a British-Chinese Company, has the exclusive Selling Rights of the Well-known Honan Anthracite Coal, produced at the Mines of the Pekin Syndicate Ltd. and the Chung Yuan Co. Ltd.. The Honan Anthracite Coal is the best Domestic Fuel in the Far East, is smokeless, economical and durable, and burns with an intense heat. It is very suitable for open fire grates, stoves of all kinds, and steam Heaters. The Boiler Coal, a grade specially prepared for steam raising, where mechanical draught facilities are available gives excellent results, economy of consumption being a main feature with this coal.

The Fu Chung Corporation has depots established at Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Pukow, Tientsin, Pao Ting Fu, Taokow and Lintsingchow, also interior agencies along the Tao-Ching, Kin-Han, Pienlo and Lungshai Railways, and along the main interior waterways from Honan Province. The present market is upwards of 1,200,000 tons per annum.

The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiao-tao, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

Telegraphic Address: "Fuchung" Chiao-tao.

Codes used: A.B.C. 5th Edition; and Bantleys.

while the Chinese administration was for the time being completely disorganized as a result of the rebellion. The result was that a condition of affairs arose which called for immediate action if Shanghai was to be able to continue its existence. Naturally, there was a great deal of alarm caused amongst the foreign residents, and some curious ideas were expressed of what remedies were necessary. A demand was even made for the assumption of Municipal jurisdiction over the Chinese population. This was refused of course by the foreign authorities in Peking, and the net result was a separation of the foreign areas; the French Settlement definitely entered on its own separate existence, with its own Municipal government and eventually its own court; the British and American so-called Settlements amalgamated; and in 1864 a mixed court was established for the first time in Shanghai.

The object of the court was to secure protection of foreign interests where they were concerned in cases either civil or criminal; and as regards criminal cases in which there was no foreign interest, to place the responsibility on the Chinese authorities and leave their law to take its course. The Chinese appointed an official who, in the first place, was only a representative of the district magistrate and for the first few years functioned in a building attached to the British Consulate. On four days in the week he was accompanied by a British Assessor,

and on two days in the week he was accompanied by an American Assessor. Unrepresented foreigners were also dealt with by this court.

That continued for five years until what are now known as the Mixed Court Regulations were adopted. The regulations of 1869 were curious in many ways. They did not originate with the foreign authorities; the original proposal was made by the Chinese authorities and after various amendments was eventually agreed upon by foreign and Chinese officials provisionally for one year. What was originally intended—as is shown by correspondence which passed at the time—was the creation of a Chinese district for the foreign area at Shanghai which would enable the appointment of a Chinese magistrate with a seal and therefore with certain defined powers under the Chinese administrative system as it existed then. It was also pointed out at the time that it was essential that the magistrate appointed should have a proper staff and also a proper salary. Unfortunately the arrangement which was eventually adopted did not provide for any of these points. Presumably it was found impossible under the then administrative system to create a new district, and consequently no substantive official as the head of that district with the powers which a Chinese official of that rank would have held was ever appointed. A deputy was appointed by the viceroy of the province, which was explained as being equal to an appointment by the emperor. He was given a wooden chop and it was explained that it might be considered the same thing as a seal. His expenses were to be provided monthly by the Taotai.

At the same time the court was removed from the building in the British Consulate compound to a site in the Settlement, and very shortly after that the number of the Assessors who took part in the police work of the court was increased to three. This third Assessor was originally the Austrian, presumably because he was the only Chinese-speaking Consular Officer beside the British and American, who was then available. He was afterwards succeeded by the German Assessor, and the system which obtains to-day was introduced by which the British Assessor sits on three days in the week, the American Assessor on two days, and until the outbreak of war the German Assessor on one day.

One of the inevitable results of the failure to find a place for this court in the Chinese administrative system was—there was great difficulty in carrying out the duties which the magistrate was expected to perform. For one thing his standing was lower than that of the magistrate in the city and even than that of some of the people who came before him as parties to litigation, and that under the old *regime* created

serious difficulties. The difficulties which arose in administering justice in this court formed the subject of considerable negotiation both locally in Shanghai and also in Peking. Only seven years after the court had been established, when the Chefoo Convention was signed, in 1876 the Chinese government in alluding to the fact of the establishment of a mixed court in Shanghai, placed on record the unsatisfactory nature of the results which had been obtained and agreed that further negotiations should be entered upon with a view to general improvement of the administration of justice at the treaty ports. These negotiations were initiated in Peking but apparently they never had any result. The same points were again raised including the question of the rank of the magistrate and the question of his stipend, but no definite result was obtained and no change was in fact made in the constitution of the court. However the court continued to function throughout the years, and though efforts were made at different times to raise the question of improvement no official alterations were made and the court was left to develop itself as best it could under the circumstances.

Having dealt very briefly with the history of the creation of the court, I shall try to explain how it actually works nowadays. As you know the mixed court since the revolution has entered upon a temporary and transitional stage, and therefore perhaps it is better to speak of the court as it was at the date of the revolution and before the present conditions came into being. By 1911, the year of the outbreak of the revolution, there were something like 15,000 cases a year dealt with by the court exclusive of petty breaches of Municipal regulations, and in that same year some score of unrepresented foreigners were also dealt with. The court, although it is known simply as the mixed court, and sits from day to day in the same building, as a matter of fact contains within itself what would in other countries or in other places in China be described as several different courts. The mixed court in Shanghai is in fact the police court or court of summary jurisdiction for all offences committed by Chinese or non-treaty Power foreigners within the area policed by the police of the International Settlement. It is also what would be called in the English system an "assize" court which deals also with the more serious cases of crime. On the civil side it deals also with all civil suits brought by foreigners against Chinese and also with all civil suits between Chinese in Shanghai in which the defendant is a resident of the Settlement.

The court sits for police and criminal business at a quarter past nine in the morning every day of the week; on Monday, Wednesday and Friday the Assessors are provided by the British Consulate, on Tuesday and Thursday by the



Resources: Pesos 248,000,000

Philippine National Bank

No. 1 The Bund

TELEPHONE C. 2741

Shanghai

Head Office: Manila

BRANCHES:

37 Broadway, New York
and throughout the
Philippines

Correspondents at principal
cities in the Orient,
United States and
Europe

SAVINGS & CHECKING ACCOUNTS

FIXED DEPOSITS

EXCHANGE BOUGHT and SOLD

COMMERCIAL & TRAVELLERS

LETTERS of CREDIT

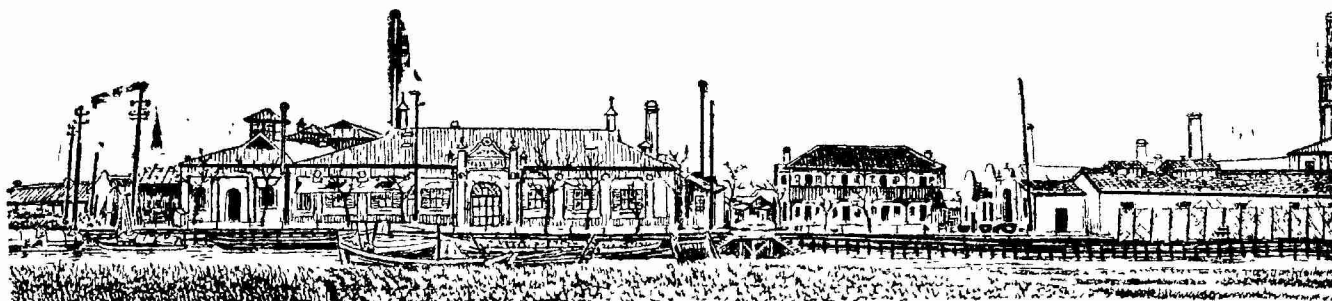
TRAVELLERS CHECKS

American Consulate, and on Saturday, until recently, by the German Consulate. The Chinese who are charged with crimes committed within the jurisdiction and who may have been arrested in the act of commission by the police or on summons or warrant issued by the court, are brought up by the officer in charge of the police station of the district in which the arrest took place. The cases vary from important cases to cases of petty theft which perhaps can be disposed of in a few moments. The complainant attends, states his case, calls his witnesses, and if the stolen property has already been recovered, identifies his goods; the accused states his case, and if the evidence is concluded, the decision is given then and there by the magistrate after consultation with the Assessor, and the case is disposed of. If it is a more serious case which will require a long time to hear, it is as a rule put back. The necessary preliminary identification takes place and the case is remanded for hearing at a special session.

The law administered by the court may be briefly described as the law of China in so far as it is ascertained or ascertainable, administered subject to the customs and to the procedure which have grown up in the past.

The daily criminal business occupies the time of two courts sitting from half past nine usually until one o'clock, as all accused persons must be brought before the court as soon as possible after arrest. In the afternoon

司公限有品食頭罐豐泰海上



Manufacturers, Wholesalers, Retailers, Exporters

Canned Meats, Fish, Fowl, Game, Fruits and Bakery Products

Beef-4 varieties
Mutton-2 varieties
Chicken-5 varieties
Duck-5 varieties
Pheasant-Boneless
Fish-12 varieties

Fruits-all varieties
Ginger-dried and syrup
Almond Powder with sugar
Preserves-all kinds
Bakery Products-Biscuits
 and Assorted cakes

Grand Prizes: Panama-Pacific Exposition San Francisco, U. S. A., Philippine Islands, Holland, Samarang; Nanyang, Sunkiang, Kiangsu China; Italy and Japan.

Registered foreign veterinary and physician in charge of inspection and sanitation

Tai Foong Canned Goods Company, Ltd.

Established 1907 Head Office 514-15 Nanking Rd. Tel. C. 2909. Factory on Ferry Rd.,

Tel. W. 308 Mgn. Drk. Wong Pat Yue. Manager of Works, L. S. Chuck, M. E.

SHANGHAI, CHINA

the court sits again for the hearing of civil cases by foreigners against Chinese. These are brought up according to a hearing list. The claims are filed through the office of the court. The foreigner presents a petition in triplicate which is served in the usual way on the defendant who enters appearance, and the case is then put on the hearing list and heard in its proper order. The afternoon sessions often run into three or four hours, and as in the morning there are often two or more courts sitting at the same time. Up to 1911 there was also an evening session commencing at 6 p. m., at which the purely Chinese civil cases (*i. e.* cases in which the plaintiff is Chinese and the defendant is also a Chinese resident in the Settlement) were heard by the magistrate sitting alone. Thus in normal times the court was functioning from nine o'clock in the morning with very little intermission right on until seven or eight o'clock at night.

Such was the daily round of the mixed court as it discharged its functions as the only court of justice available for all these classes of cases in a big commercial center, in fact the biggest commercial center in China with a population of roughly 700,000 people. Now, it will be agreed that no commercial center can exist anywhere in any country in the world unless it is provided with a system of administra-

tion of justice, which meets the requirements of the people and provides security for life and property, security from the criminal point of view and security also for that property which depends on the due fulfilment of rights under contract. That is to say, there must be some method of settling commercial disputes which do not admit of friendly or unofficial arrangement.

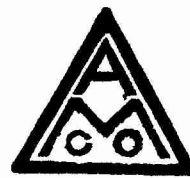
Now, whatever the shortcomings of the mixed court may be, and there are many, the fact remains that it has functioned all these years and still functions to-day, as the indispensable court of justice to which 7/10ths of the ever-increasing population of Shanghai is amenable and in the course of these years it has afforded a concrete example of the application of Western ideas of civil and criminal procedure to the conditions prevailing in China. Long before reform was introduced into the purely native courts in China efforts had been made to introduce reforms gradually in the mixed court, and those efforts have been continued steadily all these years. Until the time of the adoption by China of a new judicial system just before the revolution, the real difficulty in principle was to find a place for such a court in the administrative system of China as it then was: and from that difficulty in principle sprang most of the difficulties which beset the court in practice and often gave rise to troubles which caused a certain

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.



Telephone :
Central 778

Shanghai—4-5 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
Branches—Tientsin, Peking, Kalgan, Harbin,
Tsinan, Changsha, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton,
Vladivostock, Urga, Yunnanfu.



Cable Address :
DANICA

Engineers and Contractors

We specialize in Machinery and Supplies which carry the quality guarantee of well known manufacturers. We have resident engineers in China qualified to make recommendations in the application of machinery, prepare designs, and supervise installations for

**Power Plants, Pumping Plants, Railway Equipment,
Machine Tools, Mining Machinery and Explosives,
Textile Mill Machinery, Flour and Oil Mill Machinery,
Reinforced Concrete Construction.**

We carry stocks of Telephone, Telegraph, Electric Lighting and Power Supplies, Marine and Stationary Crude Oil and Kerosene Engines, Pumps, Mechanical Instrument, Surveying and Drafting Supplies.

General Exporters and Importers

amount of notoriety to attach to the court. But while these troubles only arose spasmodically and attracted attention at intervals, the court functioned from day to day, year in, year out supplying the needs of the commercial center of Shanghai, and at the same time affording a continually progressing experiment in the application of Western methods to Chinese conditions. When the time came for the new *regime* in China and a modern judicial system was introduced just before the Revolution, an application was made by the local Chinese authorities for the absorption—for that is what it amounted to—of the mixed court as it existed in the beginning of 1911, into the new system which was about to be established at Shanghai by the creation of a new Chinese court. Those negotiations never had much chance to eventuate for the revolution came within a few months after they were initiated and the problem of finding a place for the mixed court in the new system was dropped for the time being.

In considering this problem to-day it is well to remember that some of the points, of which we have just heard from Doctor Wang, as being essential in the new system of the administration of justice in China, have in a small way been met by the procedure which has been in operation for some time in the mixed court. Take for instance the

question of summary jurisdiction. In the mixed court the law of China is administered summarily to Chinese citizens by a Chinese magistrate with the aid of certain modernized forms of procedure and it is possible to see there how such a system works in China. Again the mixed court provides in a modified form an example of the combination of the two systems of criminal accusation. The procedure in force is merely a combination of the French system which allows of examination of the accused by the judge, and the Anglo-Saxon system which confines that examination to the counsel engaged. Thus when the prosecution and the defence have gone through the usual examination, cross-examination and re-examination, if there are points on which the magistrate requires more enlightenment, he proceeds to cross-examine the accused himself. You get there in a way, possibly a rough and ready way, a combination of the two systems which certainly seems better suited to the conditions in China than a rigid adherence to either of the two systems.

These are only two of the points of procedure on which actual experience for years past is available in the mixed court to show how such Western practices work where Chinese are concerned. The accumulated experience of the court covers a number of other points but in order to estimate the value of such experience

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1831

TEXTILE MACHINERY

Manufacturers of the Following Machines

COTTON MACHINERY

Opening
Conveying
Distributing
Picking

Revolving Flat Cards
Sliver Lap Machines
Ribbon Lap Machines
Combing Machines

Drawing Frames
Roving Frames
Spinning Frames
Spoolers

Twisters
Reels
Quillers
Looms

COTTON WASTE MACHINERY

Openers
Pickers
Willows

Card Feeds
Full Roller Cards
Condensers

Revolving Flat Cards
Derby Doublers
Roving Frames

Spinning Frames
Spoolers
Twisters

WOOLEN MACHINERY

Card Feeds

Full Roller Cards

Condensers

Wool Spinning Frames

WORSTED MACHINERY

Cone Roving Frames

Descriptive Catalogues and Estimates Furnished

SOLE AGENTS

Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Far Eastern Division, Inc.
SHANGHAI.

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS
WHITINSVILLE, MASS. U.S.A.

it is necessary to explain something of the original atmosphere in which it is acquired. The course of development of the mixed court in these years has not been, as sometimes represented, the result of deliberate intention on the one side to usurp power in judicial matters which properly belongs to the other side. The development is the natural outcome of the efforts of the men who function on the bench, viz., the Chinese magistrate and the foreign Assessors, to get through their combined work as effectively as possible. Whatever happens that work goes on; every day produces its quota of crime, its daily quota of litigation which has to be dealt with. As far as the foreigner is concerned, service in the mixed court usually has one of two results, either he finds the work so unpleasant that he seeks to get out of it as soon as he can, or he becomes an enthusiast; and the work of the development of the court is largely due to those enthusiasts who have served as Assessors and to the Chinese magistrates some of whom have been keen themselves on improving matters while others have been fired with enthusiasm by their foreign colleagues.

But whatever the original cause, the actual result of this development which has continued through all these years is the result of the enthusiasm on one side or the other. It is easy

to see why this can hardly have been otherwise. A foreigner placed in the position in which he is in the mixed court of from day to day being brought into the closest contact with the seamy side of Chinese life in a great city cannot remain indifferent as to the working of the machinery of local justice of which he forms a part. Probably there are few men living of any nationality who can sit on the criminal bench and regard as an ordinary task the condemning of his fellow-men to divers forms of punishment. Work then in the mixed court must always be constructive, and the court of to-day with all its imperfections is the concrete result of years of effort on the part of successive Chinese magistrates and foreign Assessors of various nationalities, each anxious to leave the court a little better than he found it and so to evolve a system of administration of justice in Shanghai suitable to the conditions which there exist.

China is now busily engaged in adopting Western systems of jurisprudence and procedure to Chinese needs. The fact that the mixed court in Shanghai embodies the practical result of many years cooperative effort in the same direction in the past should be of some value to her legal reformers. No country can introduce a new judicial system simply by the process of translating or adopting any particular code and

GOLOFINA "PERFECTO"

THE ARISTOCRAT OF CIGARS



"PERFECTO"
Actual Size.

A mild satisfying cigar with the
pleasing flavor only obtained in
West Indian Tobacco.

Golofina "Bouquet"—Identical in quality
but a little smaller than the "Perfecto."
A convenient size for odd moments.

*On sale at your Dealers and at
all Clubs, and Hotels.*

**British-American Tobacco Co.
(China) Ltd.**

Distributors.

American Express Company

Head Office, New York.

Offices at principal points in United States and Europe, also at Shanghai, Hong-kong, Yokohama, Manila, Buenos Aires.

Travelers Cheques, Letters of Credit, Money Orders, Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world.

Banking business of all kinds transacted. Bills of Exchange purchased. Commercial Letters of Credit issued. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

Special facilities for shipping and financial business with the United States.

Shanghai Office, No. 8 Kiukiang Road.

paying certain men to enforce it. Some degree of actual experience is essential in the men who administer that code. It is not possible in China to provide an experienced judiciary all at once. There are not sufficient men available who have seen the operation or taken part themselves in the application of Western methods to Chinese conditions, but where such men do exist and have had that experience, even if it is in the mixed court in Shanghai, their value to the new system might well be recognised and utilized. The difficulty of finding a place for a court constituted as the mixed court is, in the present modern Chinese system should not be insuperable now that executive and judiciary have been separated, and courts of justice of certain grade can be established in any spot where such are found to be necessary without regard to the geographical boundaries of administrative areas. It only remains therefore to incorporate in the Chinese judicial system the institution which in her greatest commercial center has so long, for better or worse, functioned as the principal court of justice, and so enable the experience which that court has gained to be made use of in the best way for the furtherance of legal reform generally in China.—*From the "Chinese Social and Political Science Review," Peking.*



Shanghai's Poison Scare

FOLLOWING close upon the completion of the Students' Strike, Shanghai and surrounding cities passed through a serious "poison scare." Just how the rumor started no one knows, but it became so serious that it resulted in several sentences in the Shanghai Mixed Court for persons found guilty of spreading the rumors. One prominent Chinese was beaten to death by Chinese farmers because he "looked like a Japanese" and was suspected of spreading poison. The poison scare in China was interesting because of the fact that America passed through a similar "fright" during the war, German agents being suspected of poisoning food and the water supplies of various cities. The following press comment on the subject is reproduced from translations from the native papers on the subject:

From the "Hsin Shen Pao"

Rumor is a fearful thing. In a short time, thousands may believe an absolutely unfounded report. As the result of the poison rumor, the people of Shanghai and Soochow know what peace means. Although the allegations are unproved, our people have already been forced to deny themselves in food. Those who are more intelligent should do their best to enlighten ignorant people.

From the "Hsin Shen Pao"

Rumors spread quickly in a country where scientific knowledge has not yet fully developed. In such a country rumors are very powerful factors. Without scientific discrimination it is necessary to depend on hearsay. When a rumor is shattered by scientific explanation, the ignorant usually refuse to give ground by coloring the original story with the result that the rumor spreads even more quickly, and the harm it may do is also increased proportionately. Some of the rumors about poison are ridiculous. One is to the effect that, in consequence of eating poison, the flesh fell from the cheeks of a certain woman. Some insist that the food was poisoned, but they firmly refused to submit the food to scientific examination. If the present panic were carried any further, the whole country will have to starve or every one suspected of throwing poison must die.

From the "Shen Chow Jih Pao"

Something other than bravery and courage is needed to save the country. Common sense is one of the things which are useful for this purpose. Our enemies must be chuckling to death over the fact that our people are greatly disturbed by the baseless rumor of poison. The readiness of the public to believe such rumors is due to ignorance or lack of common sense. There are two factors which are probably responsible for the spread of the rumor, namely, those who wish to see internal disturbances continued, and those who like to see our people involved in something that will create an international issue. Men have been found under very suspicious circumstances but they refused to give any explanation. These are men who are deliberately trying to cause uneasiness and panic.

From the "Min Kuo Jih Pao"

A serious panic is in sight unless the rumor epidemic is stopped at once. Think of the sufferings caused to the poor farmers who cannot sell their products on account of the rumor of poison. Then think of the poor peddler who suffers from the effects of the rumor in the loss of money and perhaps life also.

The panic has reached such a stage that even without any evidence of poison one may be condemned to die without trial. We urge that suitable steps be taken to make the people understand that the question is one which cannot be settled with blows or kicks.

From the "Shih Shih Hsin Pao"

Many regrettable things have happened as the result of misunderstanding. General Kwan was killed by his countrymen by mistake. Many others are beaten because they are mistaken as poison throwers. Whether the alleged attempts of the Japanese to poison were true or not, we should secure evidence and place the same in the hands of the duly authorized officials. No one has the right to take the law into his own hands. Furthermore, the habit of taking the law into one's own hands is liable to encourage personal vengeance. It is possible for people to accuse their enemies as Japanese spies. Such is certainly not what is expected of the patriotic movement. Every one of us should, therefore, endeavor to protect ourselves. Irresponsible acts can only serve to benefit our enemy who is desirous of seeing trouble created in China.

Notes from Peking

Dr. J. G. Cermack, F. R. C. S. and P. Ed, has been appointed Professor of Medicine at the Military Medical College, Peking.

Russian Park tennis players beat the French Tennis Club on Thursday afternoon, June 26, at Tientsin by three matches to one.

The Peking-Hankow Railway Administration announces that there is no longer any interruption of the traffic between Hwayuen and Hankow owing to floods on the line.

Hu Wei-teh, Chinese Minister to Paris, who is now returning to Peking on leave, may be appointed Minister to Tokio, but his friends doubt whether he will accept the appointment.

Admiral Tudor Tudor, of the British Navy, is now visiting Peking and was entertained at dinner last evening (Friday, June 27) by the Acting Prime Minister at the Cabinet Office.

Col. William M. Morrow, formerly a Brigadier-General, who has been selected to command the troops of the 15th U. S. Infantry in Tientsin, is expected to arrive at Nagasaki on July 7.

It is here learned that the departure of the Japanese Ambassador, Viscount Ishii, from Washington, D. C., has been postponed on account of the failure of the Japanese government to find a suitable successor.

Liu Yuk-lin, former Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James, who has recently come to Peking in an attempt to bring the North and the South together, has been appointed by the President to be an adviser.

Colonel Gulick, who takes over charge of the American Legation Guard forthwith, arrived in Peking on Thursday morning, June 26, and was met by Willing and Mr. Rodgers of the American legation and a detachment of the Guard.

Hin Wong, editor of the *Canton Times*, an English daily, is spending a vacation in North China and has visited Peking and Tientsin. Mr. Wong will leave for Canton in the course of the next few days, travelling by way of Hankow and Shanghai.

The *Shun Tien Shih Pao*, a Japanese daily paper in Peking, is advocating the internationalization of the Chinese Customs, the Salt Gabelle and the Posts to counteract the proposal by the International Banking Consortium of commercializing the Chinese Railways.

Wang Yu-ling, one of the Northern peace delegates, left Peking for Shanghai on Tuesday, June 24. Chiang Shao-chieh, who was to accompany Mr. Wang on this trip to size up the situation at Shanghai, has had to postpone his departure owing to the illness of his wife.

General Hsu Shu-cheng, chief of the General Staff to the War Participation Force, was appointed on June 24 Commander-in-Chief of the Northwestern Frontier Defense Forces. It is believed in official circles that this appointment will give General Hsu even greater power.

The Chinese government is getting seriously alarmed at the continued disturbance on the Tibetan-Szechuan borders, and is anxious that some understanding should be reached with the Tibetans before the resumption of the discussion of Tibetan affairs with the British legation.

Fourth of July plans for Tientsin were made at a meeting of interested Americans last Tuesday, June 24, when the following were elected a committee to arrange and carry out the details: A. C. Cornish, chairman; Lieut.-Colonel Smart, E. L. MacCallie, E. W. Hogg and H. W. Grambs.

Chang Ziang-ling, secretary of the Cabinet, has been awarded the Fourth Class Chiao Ho Decoration. Mr. Chang is also a member of the Research Bureau of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and the Enemy Repatriation Bureau. He is also connected with the Ministry of Communications.

J. E. Baker, adviser to the Railway Department of the Ministry of Communications, received on June 24 his renewed contract with the Ministry, duly signed and sealed. This re-appointment is regarded as the direct answer to Japanese intrigues to have him replaced by a Japanese adviser.

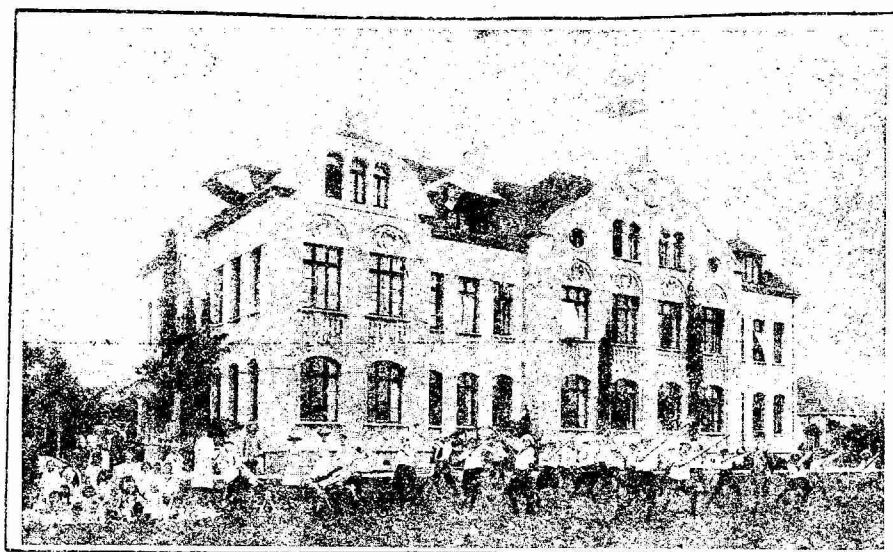
Mrs. G. D. Johnson of St. Louis, Missouri, and Mrs. H. M. Walker, of New York City, arrived in Peking a week ago on a world tour. After having visited all historical places in the neighborhood of Peking, they are leaving for America by way of Mukden and Korea where they will stop for a while.

The Asia Banking Corporation formally opened with a reception at the bank's premises, 20 Rue du Baron Gros, Tientsin, on Wednesday, June 25. P. S. Heintzleman, Consul-General for the United States, in a short speech welcomed the bank into local industrial life. Many distinguished residents of Tientsin were present at the function.

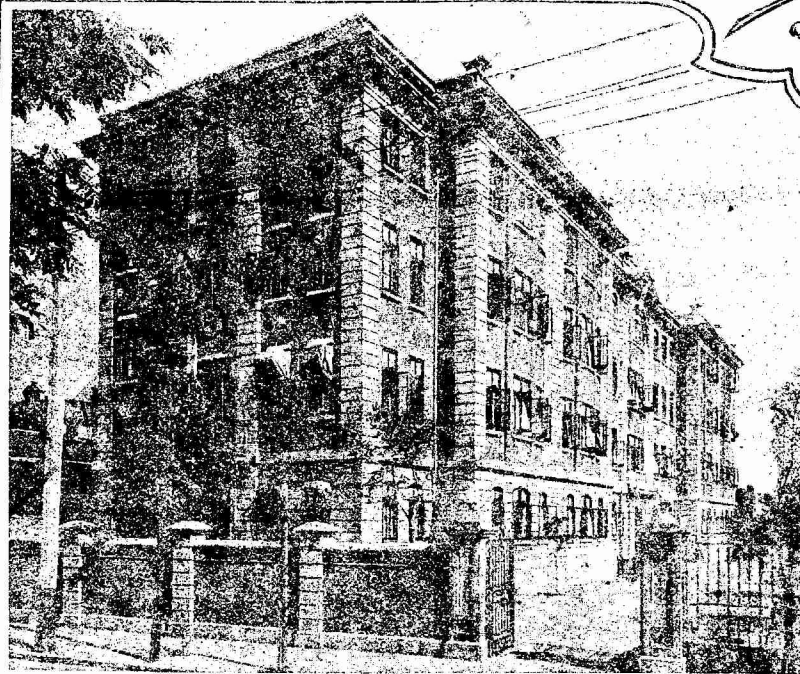
Lung Chien-chang, former governor of Kweichow, arrived in Peking on Tuesday, June 24, from Kwangsi province. It is stated in official circles that Mr. Lung's visit has no political significance, but it is learned that he has been entrusted by General Lu Yungting with the mission of reporting to the government the Canton situation.

The report that Tang Shao-yi, chief Southern peace delegate, is to be appointed to conduct the Tibetan negotiations with the British government, is officially denied here in Peking. Mr. Tang was a special commissioner to Tibet in 1906 and took part in the negotiations of the Tibetan Convention with Great Britain.

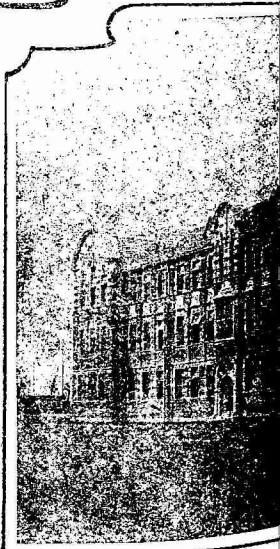
Schools for All Children in China



German School



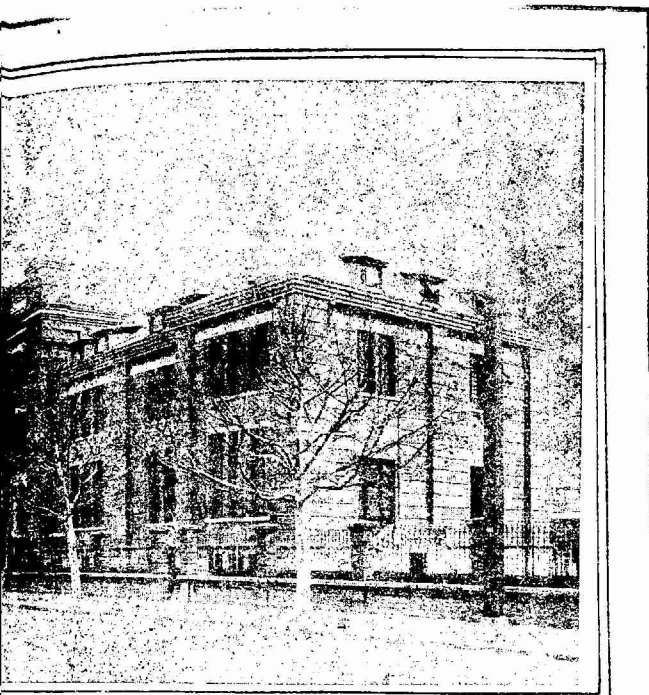
Japanese School



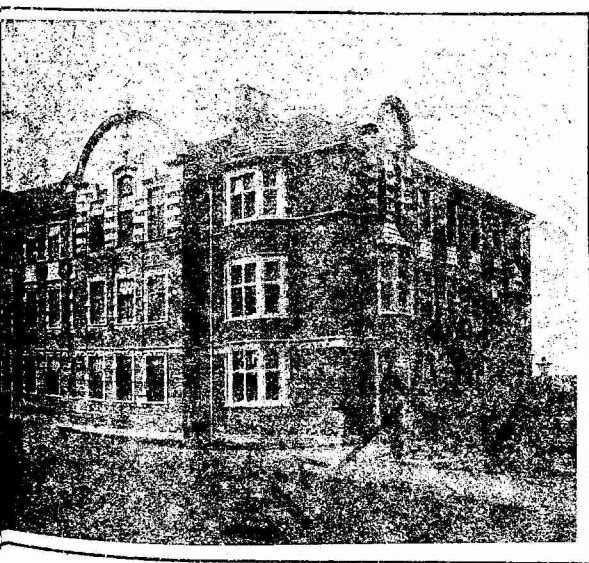
Shanghai School

What is this worth to you in the present

Except the American Children



French Municipal School



Public School for Boys, (British)

A campaign has been announced to raise funds in China for the purchase of land to be used as a site for a modern American school. A campaign that has been in progress in America for the last year has already raised half of the funds necessary for the construction of the buildings.

If American trade and interests and prestige in the Orient are to grow and prosper, there must be school facilities in China for American children. It is neither desirable nor advisable to send young children back home to America to live, in many cases with strangers, while attending school.

The preparatory schooling must be done in China, otherwise it will be impossible to induce responsible Americans to come to the Orient with their families for business and professional activities. Americans have always been criticised for the lack of permanence of their business organizations in China. This is the chief reason.

A high grade American primary and high school in China that will fit American children for entrance to any American University at home is necessary. Such a school founded upon modern American educational lines will serve as a model for the rapidly developing Chinese schools.

The New American school will serve as a social center for the American community. It will have night schools where the Chinese language, history and customs may be taught for the benefit of the young men and women who are employed in the offices of American firms.

The School will be open to the children of all Americans in China regardless of where they live. Ample boarding facilities will be provided. The management of the school will be in the hands of a board having joint missionary and business membership.

Every American in China regardless of his position or financial condition has an interest in this school. Every dollar contributed to this School will bring back interest many fold in hundreds of ways. Payments may be made in a lump sum or in easy monthly installments. Literature describing the plan for the new school may be obtained from the Chairman American School Campaign Committee, 22 Museum Road, Shanghai.

at and future education of your children?

The revised Maritime Customs Tariff which was drawn up by the Tariff Revision Conference in Shanghai last year will be promulgated on July 1 and enforced on August 1. All the foreign governments concerned have ratified the tariff and notified the Chinese government of their willingness to have it come into operation as soon as possible.

Eighty-five Shantung representatives who recently arrived in Peking were received in audience by the President on Monday, June 23. In the course of the audience their spokesmen gave detailed reports on the feelings of the people in Shantung and expressed their desire that China should refuse to sign the peace treaty which would result in the loss of Tsingtao.

P. C. Chang, brother of Chang Po-ling, has departed for America to complete his studies for a Ph. D. degree at Columbia University. Mr. Chang returned a year ago to act as the principal of the Nan Kai High School, Tientsin, for his brother, who went to America to investigate educational conditions there and who has now returned to resume his work.

Hwang Chung-fah, nephew of Hwang Yung-liang, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs for Tientsin, is to be married to-day (Saturday, June 28) at the office of the Tientsin Foreign Commissioner. His bride is a graduate of the Girls' Normal School at Tientsin. Mr. Hwang is a graduate of Columbia University and is now working in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs has established more consulates in Russia to look after the interests of the Chinese residents. Fan Chi-kwang has been appointed Consul-General to Omsk and Hsu Tung-hsi has been appointed Vice-Consul. Chi Ching has been made Consul-General to Heiho; Kuang Hsian-ping, Consul to Chita; and Chuan Shih-en, Vice-Consul to Poli.

The Chinese press in Peking has published a lengthy letter written by a certain Kao Chi-chung, who claims to be secretary to former President Feng Kuo-chang, in which he advised his former chief not to return to political life. In concluding his letter, Mr. Kao says: "It is hoped that you will return to private life and will not come out to tyrannize the people again."

The Japanese intend to establish an English paper in Peking. This is the latest report of Japanese press activities. The English paper will be edited by Mr. Zumoto, editor of the *Herald of Asia*, and will be called the *Japanese Chronicle* or *Peking Chronicle*. The initial capital is said to be Yen 100,000 and Tsao Ju-lin, former Minister of Communications, is a big shareholder of the paper.

At a meeting of the members and friends of the International Anti-Opium Association held at the Peking Y.M.C.A. Building on June 20, some account was given of the aims of the Association and the work already accomplished. In the absence of Bishop Norris, the chair was taken by Dr. Wu Lien-teh. One of the speakers was A. E. Blanco, who is on the board of directors.

The funeral of the late T. D. Macmillan of Tsing Hua College, who died last week, took place on Monday morning, June 23, at the British Cemetery outside the West Gate. Many Tsing Hua and Peking friends were present besides about twenty members of the local Masonic Lodge. The Rev. E. J. Bentley conducted the church ceremony which was followed by a short performance of the Masonic Rites.

In an interview to a newspaperman, which was published in the *North China Star*, the American Minister said that the new consortium is an outcome of the efforts of friendly nations to find a sound basis for Chinese finances, which will assure abundant financial support to the Chinese government and nation on fair terms and will relieve the government of the necessity of making loans under general conditions unfavorable to it.

H. von Heidenstam, Chief Engineer of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board of Shanghai, is now visiting in Tientsin and Peking. A week ago he came to Tientsin with his family. After having sent his family to Peitaiho, the popular summer resort in North China, Mr. von Heidenstam will return to Shanghai this morning (Saturday, June 28). During his stay at Tientsin he also attended the meetings of the Chihli River Commission, of which he is a member.

The inaugural meeting of the Chinese Mining Corporation was held in Peking on Wednesday, June 25. Hsiung Hsi-ling, former Prime Minister, was elected president and chairman of the board of directors. Pan Fu and Liu Po-shen were elected Chinese directors. The foreign directors elected were Messrs. Barson, Henrick and Frodsham. Messrs Frodsham and T. S. Wei were elected by the board of directors managing director and assistant managing director respectively.

Peking, June 28, 1919.

Notes from Hankow

The following is the report of the revenue of the Hankow Maritime Customs House in May, 1919, as compared with that of the corresponding month in 1918:

Kind of trade	May 1919	May 1918
Foreign goods imported	Tls. 128,134.79	Tls. 95,011.82
Chinese goods imported	247,738.15	163,273.68
Chinese goods exported	16,574.31	23,708.72
Comparison:	Tls. 110,453.09	in favor of May 1919.

In connection with the annual Fourth of July celebration this year, a number of interesting athletic events will be held at the Hankow Race Club and Recreation Ground beginning at 9 a. m.

Liu Chin-ung, Superintendent of the Hanyang Arsenal, is understood to have left for Peking on June 25. His mission for visiting the Metropolis is to attend a conference of the Ministry of War, Peking.

According to the latest census prepared by the provincial authorities, the numbers of males and females in the Wu-Han cities are as follows: Wuchang 260,000; Hankow 390,000; and Hanyang 170,000.

An instruction from Peking was received to the effect that all official organs in Hupeh should display the Chinese national flag from June 25 to July 2 in celebration of the news that Germany has definitely accepted the Allies' terms of peace.

Four well-known Japanese firms that were established in the native city of Hankow removed to their own concession on June 20. This was to avoid any trouble they might have with the Chinese people who are now enraged at everything Japanese.

On the advice of their Consuls, the Allied communities at Hankow made a fine flag display on June 26 in celebration of the news that Germany had definitely accepted the Allies' terms of peace. Comparatively speaking, the French Concession made the best display.

THE General Electric Company is the largest manufacturer of electrical apparatus in the world. For many years it has been the acknowledged leader of the electrical industry. Its employees number nearly 100,000, in a dozen large plants throughout the United States and foreign countries. Associated with it are many of the leading scientists and engineers of the world.

The General Electric Company electrifies railroads, terminals, factories and mills; harnesses waterfalls and rivers; equips electric light and power plants in villages and cities. It manufactures electric generators and motors of all kinds and all sizes for every power purpose. It specializes in electric power equipment for factories, textile mills, street railways, mining operations and manufacturing of every kind. The Company manufactures a complete line of insulated wire and cable, instruments, wiring devices, insulators, searchlights, electric fans, etc.

In the field of artificial illumination this Company dominates. It manufactures lamps for the home, the street, factory and office, for electric signs, automobiles, shipping, and every purpose where electric light is used.

Every electric project, every factory problem of artificial light or electric power, every operation where electrical energy may be used, should be referred to our nearest office or representative.



GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY of NEW YORK

PRINCIPAL OFFICE—Schenectady, N. Y., U. S. A.

NEW YORK CITY OFFICE—120 Broadway

LONDON OFFICE—83 Cannon St., E. C., England

Representatives in the Far East

CHINA—Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., Shanghai

DUTCH EAST INDIES—General Electric Company, Soerabaya, Java

JAPAN—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., Tokio; Bagnall & Hilles, Yokohama; General Electric Co., Yokohama

PHILIPPINES—Pacific Commercial Company, Manila

General Representative for the Far East outside of Japan

American General Electric Edison Corporation of China, Shanghai

49D-1

The export of cotton is again facing distressed conditions. The cause is the decrease of demand for cotton from Shanghai merchants and Japanese customers. But the market values of cotton do not show any great decrease and there is a likelihood that demand may increase after some time.

According to the returns of traffic on government railways prepared by the Ministry of Communications, the Wuchang-Changsha Railway appears to have earned nothing since it was operated. This is because the railway has been burdened since its beginning with the task of transporting government troops to and from Hunan.

The Chinese Chambers of Commerce of Wuchang and Hankow telegraphed the Peking government at the beginning of the week protesting against the unification of railways in China. The Hupeh Provincial Assembly also passed resolutions protesting against the unified control of railways in China on June 19, and telegraphed the Peking government to the same effect.

A society for the investigation of native products is being organized in Wuchang by the cooperation of some business men and students of a technical school in Wuchang. The chief purpose the promoters of the society have in view is to detect any double dealing among business men who may sell Japanese goods in the disguise of *Kuo-ho* (native goods).

The funeral service of the late Mrs. Osland-Hill will be held in the International Cemetery Chapel, where the remains now lie, on Sunday morning, June 29, at 9 o'clock. Bishop Logan H. Roots of Hankow will officiate at the last rites, in case he returns to Hankow in time. Bishop Roots performed the marriage ceremony of the deceased less than a year ago.

King George of England has conferred decorations on the following persons in recognition of the valuable services rendered by them: G. E. Osland-Hill, Acting Postal Commissioner of Hankow, and V. O'Kane of the Standard Oil Company of New York at Hankow, both the Order of the "Excellent, Class IV," and T. G. J. Brown, chief accountant of Canton-Hankow Railway, the order of the "Excellent, Class VI."

As it rained continuously at the beginning of the week the Peking-Hankow Railway was again thrown out of commission and the track became impassable at Hwayuen. The cause of the damage was that the heavy rains caused the mountain waters to inundate the track. Although there were only 4 inches of rainfall, the Yangtze River jumped 7 feet, owing to the fact that the downflow of the Han and Upper Yangtze meet at Hankow.

Li Hung-yu, a native of Honan and a student of the Chung Hua University, Wuchang, who was wounded by constables in the boycott propaganda, is reported to have drowned himself on his way home, because of disappointment at the pro-Japanese element in the government and the Shantung decision by the world peace conference. A service in memory of him was held in Hankow by the Wu-han Students' Union.

The amount of black tea arriving in Hankow during the past week from tea producing districts in Hunan and Hupeh is estimated at 100,000 chests. No foreign customers are in evidence. Realizing that there is a new opportunity in America because of the prohibition movement there has arisen a desire to

replace wine by tea. The tea dealers of different localities held a conference in Hankow recently to devise measures for the exporting of tea to America.

Miss Constance Mabel Lordon of the English Baptist Mission was married to the Rev. E. G. W. Trickey of the China Inland Mission at the Union Church, Hankow, on Tuesday, June 24. The ceremony was performed by the Acting Pastor, Rev. J. Wallace Wilson of the London Mission, and Miss Tomlin and Miss V. Cox of the American Church Mission acted as bridesmaid and organist respectively. The couple departed by night express for Chikungshan.

The population of Hankow is badly congested and there is a keen need for the expansion of a Greater Hankow. Attempts at this development on an extensive scale were repeatedly made, but did not meet with any success. It is stated that Liang Shin-an, a rich Chinese in Hankow, has undertaken to raise \$600,000 which will be used in developing a Hankow extension just beyond the British Concession. Should this attempt prove a success, the distress of overpopulation in Hankow will be relieved to some extent.

H. A. Stewart, manager of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, left the port for Shanghai on June 23 with Mrs. Stewart and family. From Shanghai he will proceed to Japan to take up his position there in connection with the Canadian-American Bank which is about to be opened in the Far East. The said bank is a combine of the Union Bank of Canada with the National Park Bank of New York. Branches of this new corporation are being opened in San Francisco and Seattle to deal with Eastern trade through the agencies which will be opened in Japan and China.

The China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, an all-Chinese enterprise, is understood to have made plans for the construction of three new ships, one to be a river steamer of the *Kiangwan* type and the other two coast ships of the *Hsinchang* type. On the completion of these ships, it is said that the company intends to order three more coast ships in order to handle the ever increasing coastwise trade of China. During previous years when this company was pressed with financial distress, the Japanese did all they could to secure the ownership of the concern, but owing to opposition from among the Chinese people, the attempt proved a failure in spite of the efforts they made.

As a result of the boycott movement Japanese cotton yarns are exceedingly scarce, which in turn has brought about a serious situation in the fact that many weaving mills are compelled to stop operating for want of supplies of cotton yarn. The manufacture of fabrics has progressed by leaps and bounds during the last few years in Hupeh, and all the factories have been realizing good returns. But the yarns and other raw materials are imported from Japan almost exclusively. A stoppage of Japanese supplies means the closing of the plants and factories. The First Industrial Factory in Wuchang stopped running at the beginning of the week, which threw more than 1,000 operatives out of work.

The effect of the boycott upon Japanese trade in Central China may be seen from the following resume: Within the period June 1-10, 1919, when the boycott movement was starting, the imports from Japan into Central China and the exports from Central China

You want more than weather protection.



The advantage of "Weather Proof-Compo" roofing is that it not only gives complete weather protection, but that it gives protection from sparks and embers.

"Weatherproof," means protection in the fullest sense of the word—protection from the elements, protection from sparks, protection from cold and heat, and protection from *roof expense*. "Weatherproof" is the most economical type of roof you can buy, both in first cost and maintenance. And it costs *less* to *lay*—no skilled labor is required.

So many thousands *know* the advantages of "Weatherproof" that it takes the largest roofing mills in the world to supply the demand.

For a less expensive roofing we recommend "Scout" roofing as the best roofing at the price charged.

This roofing is not offered as the highest quality made but longer service may be expected of it than is usual with low priced roofing. The saturation is asphalt. It is slow drying and does not affect the taste nor ODOR of water. No coal tar is used.

Certain-teed Paints and Varnishes are the highest quality. They will give the best paint satisfaction.

***Certain-teed Products Corporation Manufacturers of
Paint & Roofing.***



Samples, quotations, suggestions, etc. cheerfully furnished on these lines on application to our nearest office. Dealers, Builders and contractors trade solicited.

We operate a special Building and Contracting Dept. and are the exclusive agents in China for Truscon Steel Co. of U.S.A. Kahn system of concrete re-inforcing.



AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY,

SHANGHAI—PEKING—TIENTSIN—HANKOW.



Grand Hotel Kalee

Cable address, "Kalee," Shanghai,
Telephone Central 666

The only American Hotel
in China.

Under French Management

130 Rooms, each
with private bath

Best Cuisine in Town

Commodious lounge, reception
rooms, etc.

WHEN IN SHANGHAI
STOP AT THE

Grand Hotel Kalee

Centrally Located
at Kiangse and Kiukiang
Roads, Shanghai.

to Japan figure Yen 4,876,000 and Yen 2,386,000 against Yen 3,203,000 and Yen 1,085,000 on the corresponding dates of last year respectively. While there are big increases over last year's record both on imports and exports, the sums show considerable decrease as compared with the volume of trade of the last ten days, i. e., May 21-31, 1919. The strikes of coolies at different ports along the Yangtze and elsewhere has rendered the forwarding of cargo of Japanese companies from Chinese ports difficult, hence the rapid decrease in exports.

Merchants of Hwangshihkang, a cotton district of note in Hupeh, are now in the course of organizing a spinning and weaving mill which will be named the "Three Stars Mill." They intend to use the cotton produced at their own district for spinning and weaving purposes, and take advantage of the present boycott movement, which opens possibilities for native products, to replace the Japanese piece goods. The latter articles have almost monopolized the entire market in China since the beginning of the European War. To-day, with very few exceptions, all the goods in the hands of Chinese dealers are Japanese made. The merchants all claim that they cannot do anything in the boycott movement, inasmuch as to taboo Japanese goods is equivalent to closing up the shops and suspending their business. Merchants of Yanglo, another cotton district in Hupeh, have launched a similar undertaking for the same purpose.

P. S. J.

Hankow, June 27, 1919.

Who's Who in China



Hwang Yung-liang, Tientsin Commissioner
for Foreign Affairs

Hwang Yung-liang, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs for Tientsin, is a popular official in that port. Born in Wuwei, Anhwei, Mr. Hwang is now forty-three years of age.

Mr. Hwang studied at the University of Nanking between 1890 and 1896, and received his degree of A. B. Upon his graduation he was engaged as a teacher of the University. Between 1897 and 1899 he served as Dean.

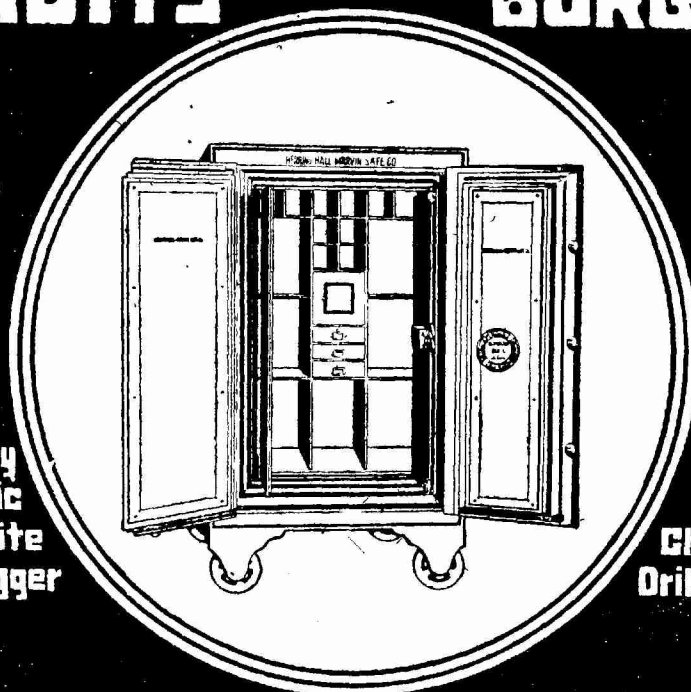
Being ambitious, Mr. Hwang went to America to pursue higher education. In September of 1900 he arrived in the United States and joined Baker University. For three years he studied Liberal Arts, and in 1903 received the degree of A. B. For the next two years he took post-graduate works at Columbia University.

During his stay in America Mr. Hwang was well liked by his American associates as was shown in his election to be a member of Alpha Delta, a signal honor. In May of 1906 he returned to China, and shortly afterwards was appointed by the Chinese government a Second Translator of the Chinese legation in England.

For two years Mr. Hwang worked for the Chinese Minister in London, and learned much of the diplomatic procedures. Lord Li Ching-feng, then Chinese Minister to Great Britain, was highly impressed with his willingness to work and with his diplomatic ability. He recommended to the Foreign Office in Peking that Mr. Hwang be appointed Consul to New Zealand without the latter's knowledge.

Mr. Hwang was one day greatly surprised when he was informed that he had been appointed Chinese Consul to New Zealand. He modestly declined the honor, but Lord Li would not allow him to resign.

PROOF AGAINST ALL- FIRE BANDITS BURGLARS



Protected by
an automatic
Dynamite
Trigger

Lock protected
by
a five ply
Chrome steel
Drill proof plate

HERRING-HALL-MARVIN SAFE CO.

LATEST IMPROVED FIREPROOF SAFES

*Patent Fireproofing Composition
Unequaled in the World to day*

MUSTARD & CO.

Sole Agents



PATTON'S SUN-PROOF PAINTS

Let us do your
PAINTING

Estimates Cheerfully
furnished,

on all classes of Exterior
and Interior Decorating.

Just phone C. 108 and
our Foreign Painter will
call and give you our
best prices.

Fearon

Daniel & Co. Inc.

SOLE AGENTS

Office 18-B Kiangse Road

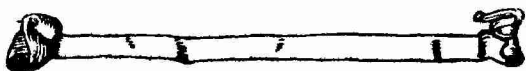
Telephone: C-108.

Mr. Hwang had to go New Zealand to accept the new appointment. For two years, namely 1908-10, he was Consul there, successful in his new diplomatic career. Towards the end of 1910 he was promoted to be Consul-General to Australia. This promotion was considered a great honor in view of the fact that Mr. Hwang had not been long in the diplomatic service. For three years he functioned as Consul-General in Australia, and was popular among his diplomatic associates.

From 1914 to 1916 Mr. Hwang worked in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs as Junior-Secretary, desirous of getting acquainted with the inside working of the Chinese Foreign Office. Although he was junior secretary in rank, he was treated as councillor by his superiors. In 1917 the Laohsikai dispute with the French Authorities in Tientsin arose and the case was difficult of settlement. The Foreign Office sent Mr. Hwang to deal with it.

Mr. Hwang settled the case with credit to himself, and was appointed Commissioner for Foreign Affairs for Tientsin, which post he still holds to-day. Both the military and civil governors of Chihli have confidence in him.

Mr. Hwang was given the honorary degree of M. A. by Baker University in 1909. He is honorary member of the New Zealand Club, Melbourne Club and Sydney Club, etc. He is a self-made man, having had no official aid and being sincere and straightforward.



Week's News Summary

THE ARMISTICE

June 23. Investigations made into the recent sinking by German sailors of the interned German war vessels at Scapa Flow reveal the fact that the German Rear-Admiral von Reuter gave the order for the sinking; in acknowledging his deed Admiral von Reuter states that he sunk the ships in accordance with orders given by the ex-Kaiser early in the war never to surrender.

June 24. The German Admiral von Reuter is taken a prisoner-of-war by the British Navy for his treachery in giving the order to sink the German warships interned at Scapa Flow; it is pointed out that it was impossible for the British Admiralty to take precautions to prevent the scuttling as the ships were interned and not surrendered and it would have been a breach of the terms of the armistice if British guards had been put on board.—The question of the trial of the ex-Kaiser causes the greatest consternation in Germany where the Officers' Association has telegraphed requesting the Dutch Government not to deliver up Wilhelm.

June 28. The treaty of peace with Germany is signed at Versailles; there yet remains of course the ratification formalities, pending which the terms of the treaty do not actually come into force.

July 2. It transpires that the recently signed treaty of peace with Germany does not bear the signatures of the Chinese delegates, they having absented

International Banking Corporation

HEAD OFFICE: National City Bank Building, 55 Wall Street, New York

Capital and Surplus U.S. \$6,500,000

Undivided Profits U.S. \$2,563,000.00

H. T. S. GREEN, President & General Manager

LONDON OFFICE: 36 Bishopsgate, E.C.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE: 232 Montgomery Street.

EASTERN BRANCHES:

CHINA: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow,
Hongkong, Canton

JAPAN: Yokohama, Kobe

PHILIPPINES: Manila, Cebu

INDIA: Bombay, Calcutta

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Singapore

DUTCH EAST INDIES: Batavia, Soerabaya

WEST INDIAN AND CENTRAL AMERICAN BRANCHES:

REPUBLIC OF PANAMA: Panama, Colon

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA: Medellin

Macoris Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahia, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R. Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Chinese merchants and individual Chinese depositors are afforded every modern banking service at lowest rates.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

themselves without notice and without giving any explanation.

CHINA

June 23. It is reported from Peking that Sun To-yu, director of the Chuchow-Chinlien Railway, has been appointed Technical Representative of the Chinese Eastern Railway Commission, in succession to the late Dr. Jieme Tien-yu.

June 25. A serious conflict arises between Chang Tso-lin, the Tuchun of Fengtien, and Meng En-yuan, the Tuchun of Kirin; the root of the trouble appears to be the appointment of Chang Tso-lin last year as Inspecting Commissioner of the Three Eastern Provinces.

GENERAL

June 21. All the Lancashire cotton mills close down in consequence of a dispute concerning wages and hours; sixty million spindles and thousands of looms have stopped working; business in Manchester is at a standstill and stocks are at a premium.

June 25. Rowdy demonstrations take place in Berlin and in other German cities arising out of the acceptance of the peace treaty; at Hamburg martial law is proclaimed as a result of serious disturbances arising from food adulteration and Spartacist activity.

June 26. Advices from Russia indicate that General Denikin continues his successful advances against the Bolsheviks, who have relinquished the whole of the valuable coal basin of the Donetz.

Men and Events

A son, John William, was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Powell on Thursday, July 3, at Dr. Fearn's Nursing Home, 30 Route Pichon.

The opening of the new Cafe Parisien was held on Thursday, July 3, from 6 to 8 p. m. at 25 Avenue Edward VII.

William G. Wood, of the Inland Pacific Trading Corporation of Seattle, is in Shanghai on business. He is living at No. 50 Dixwell Road.

George A. Fitch, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. for China, departed for Kuling for a two weeks' vacation on Saturday, June 28. He was accompanied by his family.

A meeting of the Shanghai Moral Welfare Committee was held on Wednesday, July 2, at 5.15 p. m. at the home of Frank Rawlinson, 178 N. Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

The death occurred on Wednesday, July 2, at the General Hospital of L. D. Cooper, of Cooper, John & Co., Shanghai, after an illness of some months. Mr. Cooper, who came to Shanghai from New York four months ago, was 62 years old.

H. R. Fenstamaker, representing MacPherson, Fenstamaker, Whitehouse & Co., importers and exporters of Seattle, is in Shanghai on business. Mr. Fenstamaker plans to establish an office for his firm while in Shanghai. He is staying at the Palace Hotel.

Paul Myron Linebarger, who resigned his appointment as American Judge in the Philippines in 1907, and who has written many articles on Far Eastern questions, has arrived in Shanghai per s. s. *Empress of Russia*. Mr. Linebarger writes under the name of Paul Myron.

To Whom It May Concern

Please be advised that Mr. Geo. E. Young is no longer connected, directly or indirectly, with the undersigned, Power of Attorney having been withdrawn as of June 10th, 1919.

The Barkley Co., Inc.,
(Sgd.) THOS. J. BARKLEY.

O. M. Green, editor of the *North China Daily News*, arrived in Shanghai by the B. I. steamer *Japan* on Tuesday, July 1. Capt. R. Wood, M. C., arrived by the steamer *Neleus* the same day to rejoin the staff of the *North China Daily News*. Mr. Green is accompanied by Mrs. Green.

It is reported that circulars have been issued by the Commercial Federation of Shanghai to all Chinese shops and firms in the Settlements and in Nantao and Chapei to fly their flags in celebration of the American national holiday on July 4, in appreciation of the assistance given to the Chinese by the United States in political and economic matters.

The Koster Company of 433 California Street, San Francisco, has established an office at No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. The Koster Company will represent in China the California Barrel Company of San Francisco, a firm that has extensive business in China in barrels, casks and shooks. Joseph Eichwald, formerly of the British-American Tobacco Company, is manager.

At a meeting of the Shanghai Chapter of the American Red Cross held on July 1, 1919, the resignation of Joseph J. Keegan as treasurer was accepted. Mr. Keegan is leaving for a furlough on July 12 for America and will be absent from Shanghai for several months. E. Kempffer, of the British-American Tobacco Company, was elected treasurer as successor to Mr. Keegan.

The following item appeared in the *Nation's Business* (Washington, D. C.) for June 1919: "The peace treaty makes a volume. It contains 150,000 words, of which 40,000 are devoted to the economic clauses. Perhaps the mere physical extent of the treaty will be an efficient deterrent to war; if the world ever again broke the peace, it might have to look forward to an encyclopedia."

A summer free school has been established by students of St. John's University at No. 844 Great Western Road. The following subjects are taught: Chinese, arithmetic, elementary science, civics and English. There are no tuition fees and books and stationery are furnished by the school, the running expenses of which are raised by the students of the university. About forty students have already been registered. M. T. Tsu is acting principal.

A series of detonations which continued throughout the greater part of the night of July 2 disturbed the sleep of residents of Shanghai and at first visions of a third revolution presented themselves; what really occurred, however, was that a fire had broken out in the artillery magazine of the Kiangnan Arsenal and as a result thousands of shells were exploded in rapid succession. The cause of the fire, which continued until early morning, is unknown.

According to a recent advertisement of the Columbia Gramophone Company in the *Saturday Evening Post*, one of the latest song hits to be reproduced on a gramophone record is entitled "Rag Song 'Chong' Has Come Along." The advertisement then continues: "Chong is here—the Chinese rag! It's very queer—a Chinese jag! Chong's girl in Hongkong gets a shock! The music makes you fairly rock! On the back, one and-two and-three and-four and, rock-a-bye."

The annual meeting of the Engineering Society of China was held on Tuesday, July 1, in the Royal Asiatic Society's rooms. The report for the year was read by W. J. Williams, president of the Society. The following officers were elected for the coming year to serve on the Society's Council: President, A. P. Wood; vice-presidents, C. Harpur, I. Tuxford, A. W. Brankston; members of council, F. B. Pitcairn, E. T. Forestier, P. B. Tissot-Dupont, L. Tweedie-Stodart, P. H. Cole, H. H. Arnold, E. C. Stocker, Charles Luthy.

The following is an outline of the celebrations for Friday, July 4, the American national holiday. The president and committee of the American Club, 31-A Nanking Road, will hold a reception from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m., a baseball game between the Navy and the Shanghai team will be played at the Racecourse at 3 p. m., followed by a tennis-tea dansant to be given at the Columbia Country Club, 50 Route Doumer, from 5 to 8 p. m. In the evening special dinners and dances will be given at the Astor House and at the Carlton Cafe.

Senor Manuel Quezon, president of the Philippine Senate, with a party of prominent Filipino statesmen and business men passed through Shanghai en route to Manila on Sunday, June 29. Senor Quezon has been in Washington, D. C., for the past six months. Among those in the party were: Hon. Rafael Palma, Commissioner for the Interior; Dr. Bustamante, Captain of the National Guard of the Philippine Islands; Moises A. Gala, A. Santos, Maximo Kalaw, J. Perez, P. M. Gizon, influential business men and officials, and Dr. G. Sujian.

The following men have arrived in China to join the staff of the Standard Oil Company of New York and will be stationed at the following places: R. A. Stough, from Fairmont College, will be stationed at Changsha; A. H. Thomas, from the University of Virginia, will be stationed at Tientsin; R. J. Moore, from Cornell University, will go to Kiukiang; J. M. Avent, from Sewanee College, will possibly be stationed in Shanghai; P. Chatom, from the University of California, will be stationed in Shanghai; and H. E. Marsden, from West Point Military School, will also remain in Shanghai.

Chinese - American Company

General-Importers and Exporters

SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA FOR

American Woolen Products Co., Inc.

EXPORT AGENTS FOR

American Woolen Company

Woolen and Worsted Piece Goods—Blankets—Yarns.

Collins and Aikman Company

Drapery and Upholstery—Plushes and Velvets.

J. A. Migel, Inc.,

Dress and Waist Silks—The famous "Moon-Glo."

Wrights Health Underwear.

Cable Address—Chiam—all codes

Shanghai—Hankow—Peking—Kobe—Boston—New York.

At the last meeting of the American Song Service held at the Palace Hotel on Sunday, June 29, Rev. C. L. Boynton gave a *resume* of the year's work of the Service and read the annual report with the recommendations for the year. The nominating committee presented the following names for election to the new executive committee and those elected to serve on this committee are: J. C. McCracken, J. H. Black, J. B. Powell, J. B. Sawyer, Dr. W. G. Hiltner, N. A. Viloudaki, H. A. Vanderbeek, C. D. Giauque, Mrs. R. J. Clarke, Miss Grace Coppock, T. N. Bocker, C. L. Boynton, B. A. Robinson and A. Q. Adamson. The services will be suspended during July, August and September.

The death occurred in Shanghai June 30 of C. W. Wrightson at the age of 59 years following an attack of goutic peritonitis. Mr. Wrightson was one of the Settlement's most prominent residents and was intimately connected with its business, political and social life. He was a former member of the Municipal Council, and at the time of his death was chairman of the Country Club and vice-president of the Royal Society of St. George (Shanghai Branch). He was also a director of several local companies, including the Yangtze Insurance Association, of which he was vice-chairman; the Shanghai Land Investment Company; the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.; the Shanghai Gas Co.; Weihaiwei Land & Building Co.; Kungyik Cotton Mill Co.; Llewellyn & Co.; and several local rubber companies. Until a few years ago Mr. Wrightson was a partner in the firm of Fearon, Daniel & Company but since severing his connection with that firm has been in business for himself. He is survived by Mrs. Wrightson.

A Model Settlement in Shanghai

A real estate syndicate, known as the "Model Houses Syndicate," with offices at No. 5 Jinkee Road, has constructed a group of modern houses at No. 616 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai. The houses are in groups of three to five and number 28 in all. Each house has three bedrooms, two bathrooms, a dining and living room in addition to kitchen, pantry and servants quarters. The equipment is on "American lines," that is, there is hot and cold water, modern sewage disposal, electric lights, etc. The houses are all in one compound with driveways and attractive fences instead of the high brick or bamboo walls common to Shanghai. The rental runs from Tls. 50 to Tls. 60 a month, including rent, taxes and water. Although all of the houses have not yet been completed, more than half of them are said to be occupied.

Vanderlip to Leave National City Bank?

According to a recent press report in an American newspaper Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank for the past ten years, one of the greatest financial institutions in America, has resigned his position. His reason for retiring from active service in the bank as he stated was "for want of a vacation and to do some useful work." His intentions were to spend a month on a speaking tour at Washington, D. C., and other important cities. Mr. Vanderlip was born in Aurora, Illinois, in 1864 and was a graduate and student of the University of Chicago, Illinois, and Colgate. In 1889 he was a reporter on the *Chicago Tribune* and later financial editor, and associate editor of the *Economist* at Chicago. In 1894 he acted as secretary to Treasury Lyman Gage, and later assistant secretary to the Treasury. In 1909 he became president of the National City Bank, which position he has held for the past ten years.

Pond's Vanishing Cream

Is based on one of the most valuable skin-softening substances ever discovered—a substance whose affinity for the skin is so great that the moment it is applied it "Vanishes," and never reappears as do many other toilet preparations.

It is fragrant and refreshing—it imparts to the skin a delightful sensation of coolness and velvety smoothness.

A light touch of Pond's Vanishing Cream before applying powder gives the complexion an exquisite texture and a soft velvety bloom which cannot be obtained with powder alone. It is the ideal finishing touch.

As a safeguard against the ill effects of sun, wind, and weather, Pond's Vanishing Cream is simply wonderful—it preserves the necessary skin pliancy, and in the case of sunburn does much to prevent unsightly peeling.

We want you to know, not from what we say, but from actual experience, how good Pond's Vanishing Cream is for your skin. You have read about it, heard about it; now we want you to use it.

Cable Rates from United States to China to be Lowered

At Washington, D. C., on June 26 Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Pacific Commercial Cable Company, announced that cable rates between San Francisco and China would be reduced to G. \$0.88 cents per word, beginning September 1. Mr. Mackay stated that trade between America and the Far East would develop sufficiently to justify these reductions and if traffic warrants a second cable it would be promptly laid.

Japan Tightening the Screws in Shantung Province

The following is from a letter received this week from a subscriber to the REVIEW who lives in one of the Chinese cities of Shantung province and refers to conditions in that territory since the Japanese were awarded Tsingtao and former German rights in the province:

"Are you aware of the additional facts, in connection with the Japanese kicking the American Presbyterian School out of Tsingtao? Since their recent 'diplomatic triumph' at Paris, they have waxed bold to throw off the mask of their fixed determination to knock American missions out of Shantung. Japanese officers in uniform told us in these words: 'There are too many American missionaries in Shantung.' They did not add, 'for our sinister plans,' but meant it. Missions bother their plans of Koreanizing Shantung, especially Mission Schools. Our girls' High School of Tsingtao station has for years been located at Ta Hsin Tan, a village 10 li off the German-built Tsingtao-Tsinan Railway. The nearest railway station to that village is Lan Tsinen, which is more than one hour by train west of the western boundary of the 'leased territory.'

For months the Japanese soldiers in uniform and carrying weapons have harried that school. In the last few weeks they have been especially noxious in coming often to that school, sitting down in the school buildings, and in the rooms occupied by the girl students and in threatening them with outrage, so that in terror the teachers have had to close the school early. Parents are distracted by the situation. The constituents of the school are from the districts of Chi Mei, Ping Tu, Lai Yang, Kiaochow and Koo Mi. Why can't someone get up a book full of hundreds of available illustrations of Japanese concrete cussedness in China as an offset to the platitudes regarding Japanese goodwill for China, inspired and lying, with which a cunning Japanese propaganda daily fills the press of the world?"

Women's Work

The McTyeirean

The *McTyeirean*, the college annual of the McTyeire High School and Primary School, a Chinese girls' boarding school, has just been published. While the annual has been mainly under the direction of Miss Leila Judson Tuttle, chief of the English Department, most of the work was carried on by the Chinese girl students themselves. The book has been edited in an English and Chinese section and those on the staff of editors and business department are the following: English section:—Miss Leila Judson Tuttle, chief; assisted by Misses Sze Wie-ling, Fong Lien-oen, Yu Soo-tsing, Wang Yui-soong and Lee Saw-bing. Chinese section:—Miss Sung Kyuin, chief; Miss Chang Ming-sih, Miss Zia Ming-kyung, Miss Wong Zing-yong, Miss Loo Chee-wan and Miss Yu Ngan-soh. Those on the staff of the Business Department are, Miss Julia Wasson, chief; Miss Mo Sih-tsung and Mrs. Z. Z. Kwe. Photographs:—Miss Woo Nyok-fong. The class history of this year's class was written by Miss Chang Ming-sih, and contains many prophecies of the future of these girls when they have departed from their country and entered the higher colleges and schools in America and England. Other compositions and essays included which are worthy of special mention are: "The Laborers," "The Influence in the Future Homes of China" and "Chinese Women." A part of the book is devoted to poems, the "Class Poem," "A Nest," "Roses," "The Lotus" and "The Autumn Begonia." The annual is also well illustrated showing the building of the McTyeire School, at No. 1 Edinburgh Road, and the Primary and Kindergarten School on Hankow Road. Photographs of the various classes, scenes from plays, and pictures taken on holidays are shown. The latter part of the book is printed in Chinese and altogether it is a remarkable production for the Chinese girl students.

The students of the school presented the famous play of Walter Brown's "Everywoman" at the Lyceum Theater on Tuesday and Wednesday evening, July 1 and 2, and on Thursday afternoon, July 3, a matinee was given. The play is being given for the benefit of the fund for the establishment of a school for the poor in Shanghai. The students of the school were prompted to establish this school for the poorer class of Chinese children who have no facilities for education by the recent students' movement. Schools that will teach elementary subjects and practical hand work will be established and various students of the McTyeire School will act as instructors during their

Special Offerings in New and Attractive
Novelties Now on View in Our
Jewelry & Silverware

DEPARTMENTS

Something Quite New

AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES

THE WING ON Co.
(Shanghai) Ltd.

CHEKIANG & NANKING ROADS



Come On In!
and see the
NEW STYLES
in
BATHING SUITS
Squires Bingham Co.
Store of Quality
17-A Nanking Road Tel. Central 4770
SHANGHAI

BRISTLES



SKINS
BORN 1915—Still existing

summer vacation. The story of "Everywoman" is as follows:

Everywoman, with her companions Youth, Beauty and Modesty, starts out on the quest for Love at the instigation of Flattery. She loses each of her companions in turn, but Modesty comes back to her after she finds true Love. Everywoman has many experiences and meets with many disappointments in her search, and very nearly mistakes both Passion and Wealth for Love. Eventually she finds him in her home where she is led to him by her mother Truth, who in the beginning warned her against Flattery. The scenes of the play were interspersed with appropriate dances and readings.

Women and Events

In the last issue of the Young Women's Christian Association bulletin an announcement is made of an Association opened at Foochow, China, on March 13.

A tennis-tea dansant will be given at the Columbia Country Club, 50 Route Doumer, on Friday afternoon, July 4, for members and their friends of the American Club and the Columbia Country Club from 5 to 8 p. m. Music will be furnished by the Carlton Orchestra.

News was received by cable of the marriage of Edmond Brodie Gregory of the British Cigarette Company here and Miss Anne Hodgson of Vancouver. The wedding took place at Vancouver on June 18. Mr. and Mrs. Gregory will return to Shanghai in August.

Chao Pao-yun, a renowned Chinese actress who is reported to be equal to the famous Chinese actor Mei Lan-feng, will tour Japan during July with her troupe consisting of more than 30 Chinese players. She is twenty-two years old and is to receive Yen 20,000 for her performances in Japan.

Ten shipments of Red Cross supplies were sent to Siberia last week by the British Women's Work Association, according to the weekly report of the organization. The consignments totaled 1,549 garments and hospital supplies, 2,373 bandages and 960 war dressings. The total value of the material sent is \$1,712.71.

Mrs. Martha Evans Martin, president of the Americanization Bureau of Washington and editor of the *Delineator* and several women's magazines, is planning to travel throughout China and will start on the tour about August 1. Mrs. Martin was owner and editor of a Richmond, Indiana, paper. Many special receptions are being planned and arranged in honor of Mrs. Martin so as to enable her to see the real Chinese women's work and their hitherto uninitiated spheres of life, unknown to other Americans or Europeans.

Correspondence

Hopes All Peace Conference Mistakes will be Self-Rectifying

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

Some day we shall know what is going on in Paris and Versailles. Already we are feeling the backwash of the negotiations conducted secretly there in unexcused contravention of the promise of a new diplomacy, with "open covenants, openly arrived at." Happy will it be for Europe and America if the reaction from the shores of Asia does not flood back upon them like a great tide. It is a dangerous thing for the world's great democracies, while liquidating their great and successful crusade against one power of oppression, to set their "O. K." in unexplained silence upon the undeniable aggression of a military ally against a weaker neighbor. So it looks to the sojourning representatives of Western Democracy scattered throughout Asia, and we do not feel that we are placed here to hold our peace. Nevertheless, all broad and just criticism of the work of the peace conference must recognize this: that the vital, pregnant question is not whether in the details there have been incorporated many prejudiced judgments, mistaken and half-baked decisions, or unjust concessions to powerful interests; but whether the underlying foundation of the new structure has been so planted on the principles of equality, sympathy and faith that all such mistakes will be self-rectifying. Meanwhile, as we watch and wait, let us hope for the best and prepare for the worst.

UPTON CLOSE.

Shantung Province, June 17, 1919.

Sowing the Seeds of War in the Orient

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

It is conceded by all that the Great European War was not caused merely by the assassination of the Crown Prince of Austria, but that many of its causes

"Who's Who In China"

Within the next few weeks, Millard's Review is planning to issue in book form the series of biographical sketches with pictures that have appeared in its columns during the past year. The book will be printed on good paper and will contain the biographies and photographic reproductions of approximately 60 of China's present political and industrial leaders.

The cost of the book in a heavy cardboard binding will be Mex. \$1.00. In case you desire a more substantial cloth binding the cost will be Mex. \$2.

The publication of this "Who's Who in China," will fill a long-felt need in this country, and also abroad where there is a lack of definite information regarding the men who are actually doing things in China.

Every school, governmental and foreign—every foreign legation—every foreign consulate—every business house—and every governmental department in China will desire copies of this important publication.

Since the edition will be limited, it is necessary that orders should be placed at once. Send orders to the following address:

MILLARD'S REVIEW

113 Ave. Edward VII,
Shanghai.

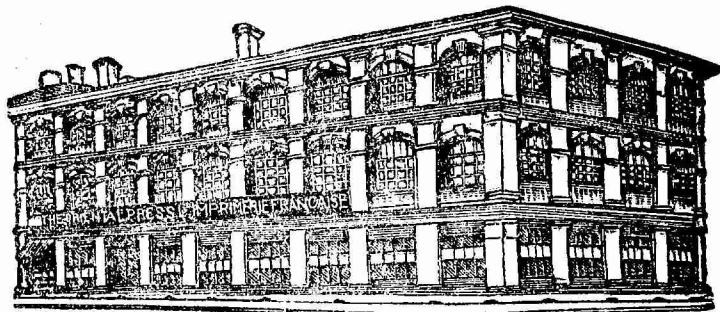
THE ORIENTAL PRESS

PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, BINDERS, PUBLISHERS

We are equipped to produce at short notice any kind of printing matter from 50 visiting cards to a daily newspaper or a book of any size.

Our Specialty is Office & Bank Supplies of all kinds

Lithographed Posters & Calendars supplied in any quantity: Designs and prices prepared on request.



View of the Oriental Press Offices and Works and home of Millard's Review

AGENTS FOR

Pacific Ports, the important publication of Frank Waterhouse & Co., Seattle, U. S. A. This book of information contains material that should be in the hands of exporters and importers and shipping firms having connections in China or the Far East. It is a book of four hundred and fifty pages and is conveniently bound. The 1918 edition is now ready for distribution at Gold. \$3.00 net. Apply to,

The Oriental Press, 115 Avenue Edward VII Shanghai.

Chinese Government Railways **PEKING-HANKOW LINE** "The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Emperresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

were either directly or indirectly traceable to the selfish treaties made after the Napoleonic, Franco-Prussian and other Continental wars of Europe. And yet some among the famous political leaders at Versailles are still as selfish and as short-sighted as the politicians hundreds of years ago.

Limiting the thought to the Far Eastern Question, the writer claims that as the Near Eastern Questions have caused the Great European War, so will the Far Eastern Questions be, if the decisions of the International peace conference are not based upon justice, the source of another world war. The writer, as well as many other thinkers of China, holds that if the growth of Prussianism in the Far East is not checked, and the maladjustment between China and Japan regarding the questions of the national integrity of China, as decided by the Council of Four, is not righted, then the seeds of another war are already sown.

The Far Eastern Question is not merely a question that is related to China and Japan. The repeated encroachments upon the integrity and peace of China by secret treaties with the treacherous officials of China and by other underhanded methods are not merely committed upon China, but upon other nations that are concerned with their interests in the Far East as well, for no one can deny that the Chino-Japanese question is really international in nature. These underhanded methods adopted against China will therefore constitute the menace to the peace of the world. In a word, any injustice done upon China and any maladjustment between China and Japan are veritable seeds that will plunge the whole world into another struggle perhaps more disastrous than the one we have just witnessed, and the writer hopes that these humble words will perchance

fall upon the ears of the diplomatists of the Powers that are deciding the fate of many a weak nation.

C. L. T.

Changsha, June 9, 1919.

Sidelights on Student Movement

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

The year 1919 witnesses the opening of a new era of 'intellectual awakening throughout China. This new era is marked by three main forces: Democracy, education and industrialism. Democracy demands the expression of popular will to the government through Students' Federations, Chambers of Commerce, Educational Associations and various other organizations. Our popular will also wins the foreign sympathy and finds its expression to the foreign states through foreign organizations in China, such as the American Chamber of Commerce, the British Chamber of Commerce and the like. Such kind of cooperation is highly appreciated; but it would be more effective and lasting, if some of the Chinese honorary members are admitted in such organizations. Secondly, education dispels a dense cloud of ignorance through public lectures, distribution of notifications and other means of enlightenment. A large mass of people may be greatly enlightened by teaching the new phonetic method in Chinese in various schools. Then the students in various schools can in turn teach village boys. This kind of social service should be made compulsory in school curriculums. Lastly comes the question of industrialism. Industrialism would in the end turn battleships into steam engines, destroy militarism and promote internationalism. Just at present we should encourage home industry. To meet the pressing need, we should organize a good commercial bank in each city, guaranteed by the Chamber of Commerce in that district; raise a salvation fund to meet the emergency of the country or to return some political loans from foreign states; if need be, we might also start what is called a Boston Store of native goods pure and simple.

All these means seem to be the important steps to be worked out by the people themselves.

In conclusion, it seems to me that the triumphant progress of democracy, education and industrialism would bring about the salvation of China and ensure the peace of the world.

T. C. SHEN.

Shanghai, June 20, 1919.

Commercial Use of Aeroplanes For China

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG.

THE recent successful flight of an aeroplane across the Atlantic for the first time in the history of mankind has absolutely convinced the Chinese communications authorities of the utility of modern "flying ships" for commercial purposes in a country like China, where there are only a few crawling lines of railways. This feat was accomplished in sixteen hours by Captain Alcock in a Vickers-Vimy Rolls-Royce machine on June 15. Captain Alcock is an American. The man who taught him the art of aero navigation is a Frenchman. The machine which Captain Alcock used is of British make. Indeed a queer and cosmopolitan combination it is! All the

doubts in the minds of the Chinese concerning the practicability of the suggestion to develop their way-off regions by means of aeroplanes have disappeared like magic.

In all essential details the Vickers' Vimy-Rolls aeroplane which captured the prize of £10,000 offered by the *Daily Mail* for the Trans-Atlantic Flight, and which has since caused so much attention in China, according to the *Engineering*, is similar to the firm's well-known "Vimy" bomber, although certain modifications have been made in the equipment in order to render it capable of completing the journey across the Atlantic. The Vimy bomber is capable of carrying a useful load of some 5,000 lbs. but of smaller dimensions, and more easily handled, than existing machines of equal capacity, states the *Engineering*.

The Chinese government now takes great and genuine interest in aviation whereas in 1913, through the urging of General Brissand-Desmillet, then French Adviser to the late President Yuan Shih-kai, it founded the Nanyuan Aviation School outside of Peking rather reluctantly. One object of President Yuan in establishing the first and only aviation school in this country at that time was merely to show to the world that China by no means could not appreciate new inventions. As to the usefulness of aeroplanes, he had his strong doubts. His doubts were redoubled by the refusal of several flying ships to fly at critical moments in the summer of 1913 when the second revolution broke out. Since then, the late President had even less confidence in the practical utility of aircraft and began to consider and use them as mere toys. Whenever there was a national occasion, he inevitably ordered the Nanyuan Aviation School to send two or three machines to fly over the Presidential Palace in order to amuse the people.

In 1916 Tsao Ao rose in revolt against President Yuan's attempt to make himself Emperor of China. The monarchical army suffered repeated defeats, and as a last resort, President Yuan sent several aircrafts to suppress the rising. Unfortunately, no sooner had the flying machines reached Szechuan than there came the report that they could give little or no assistance in the operations against Tsao Ao's troops, having found it difficult to fly over high mountains, and failed to free themselves from forest entanglements. This confirmed President Yuan's belief that the aeroplane was useless as a warlike instrument.

President Yuan however did not live long enough to see that aeroplanes proved singularly effective in the summer of 1917 when General Chang Hsun tried to restore the boy Emperor to the Throne in Peking. A few bombs dropped from heaven which killed several and wounded a few persons in the Imperial Palace so frightened the Royal Family that it actually sent a delegation to wait upon General Chang Hsun and beg him to cease fighting the Republican force in order to prevent the Palace from demolition by the dreadful flying ships, the mere sight of which drove men and women of purple blood crazy. These few bombs thrown from the aeroplanes hastened the abdication of the Imperial Family for the second time.

Although existing for only seven years, the Nanyuan Aviation School has thus played no small part in the making of Chinese history. It has done much in the introduction of aeroplanes into China and in convincing the common people that men could fly like

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Peinlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuehowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. \$17,270,595 of which Mex. \$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. \$16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. \$16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. \$273,489; \$303,960; (No record); \$482,097; \$537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. \$261,348; and Mex. \$274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. \$547,388 and \$485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. \$465,179 and \$524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. \$464,464 and \$606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

birds. The school was organized by General Brissand-Desmillet at the beginning of 1913. In that year altogether twelve machines were purchased from France. Since then two machines modelled upon one of them have been constructed under the supervision of French engineers. At the present there are still two French engineers in the employ of the school. During his visit to Japan, Dr. Sun Yat-sen bought one from Japan and presented it to the school. Another Japanese machine was bought later. To start with, the Nanyuan Aviation School had seventeen machines for the training of young Chinese birdmen.

Recently fourteen motors were bought from America to fit on to the planes made in Peking. At the time of writing, the school has altogether thirty-one machines. It has graduated two classes of students numbering nearly eighty in all. Its name has been spread far and wide in China, like the name of its founder, General Brissand-Desmillet, who was head of the famous Blue Devils during the Great War.

From Hing Wong, editor of the *Canton Times*, who is now visiting in Peking, it is learned that the Southern government has likewise discovered the practical usefulness of aeroplanes for warlike purposes, and discovering has recently purchased four machines, and is contemplating to purchase more. The commanders of the Southern aeroplane squadron are Captain Tom Gunn and Captain Arthur Lym, both of whom were trained in aviation in San Francisco and can fly as well as any foreign aviator. The Southern people are naturally proud of them. After the completion of his aviation training in America, Captain Tom Gunn brought back with him a hydroplane, similar to the Viking Hydroplane, which can carry several passengers,

and which has since become the property of the Southern government. There are at least a dozen aeroplanes in all the Southern provinces, some of which, according to Mr. Wong, are out of order and are useless for active service.

Asked whether he had heard of a report that a Danish firm recently sold to the South one hundred aeroplanes, Mr. Wong said that he was not aware of it, but at the time of his departure from Canton on a nation-wide tour, he learned that the Southern government was trying to purchase more aeroplanes and that there were a number of foreign agents attempting to sell some to it.

In the course of the last six months aviation departments have been established both in the North and the South. Major-General S. Y. Ting, director-general of the Peking-Hankow Railway, is chief of the aviation department in the North whereas Captain Tom Gunn is chief of the Southern aviation department. A few months ago Major-General Ting ordered six Handley-Page machines for commercial purposes. These planes are of a type having a capacity of 20 passengers and designed with accommodations for cargo and baggage or mails, requiring enormous landing places and useful for only carrying heavy loads and passengers. This constitutes a brief history of the aviation development in China. It is not a bad record for a country so backward as China in respect to the introduction of innovations into her midst.

The successful flight of a Vickers-Vimy machine across the Atlantic has given the Chinese a new interest in the science of aviation, and shown to them a practical means of developing their well-nigh inaccessible regions like Yunnan, Szechuan, Kwangsi, Singkiang, Kansu, Mongolia, Tibet and Shensi, where natural resources are unlimited and native products highly demanded by the world at large are in abundance, but where the construction of railways is rather difficult and too costly to be worth while undertaking for the present.

Unquestionably the extensive use of aircraft can greatly accelerate the development of a country. Aerial lines can be formed and brought into operation in a fraction of the time required by railways or by any other methods of communication and transportation. Especially in the interior of China where minerals of high intrinsic value are produced, the ore can be carried over mountainous villages, rivers and gorges with complete safety and at high speed. The ordinary commercial commodity will not, however, bear the high freight necessitated at the present by great speed, but it is certain that in the future, when experience has been gained in running services, it is possible that prices will be considerably reduced.

In the meantime, exploration and survey of districts by aeroplanes can be expeditiously carried out, and aerial photography has reached a position in which as a means of surveying it is second to none. On the other hand, the inestimable value of aircraft for purposes of mail and passenger carrying is now well recognized throughout the world. Mails can be carried at a comparatively cheap rate in view of the fact that the speed of the aircraft is more than double that of any other means of transport, and the same is true of aero passenger traffic.

If an aero service, for instance, can be run between Peking and Shanghai, the distance of 600

miles between these two places could be covered in about six hours. At the present, it takes more than thirty-four hours to go to Shanghai from Peking by means of railway. The aero service can effect a saving of nearly twenty-eight hours. And yet the cost of traveling by aeroplanes is within the means of an ordinary man. One Vickers' "Vimy," which is capable of carrying eleven passengers and which consumes 210 gallons of petroleum and 12 gallons of oil for a continuous journey of 600 miles, is sold for \$50,000. The cost of petroleum and oil for the whole journey would be about \$250. In other words, the eleven passengers are required to pay less than \$30 each for a trip to Shanghai. Instead of undergoing a journey lasting nearly two days by railway, they can leave Peking say at 1 o'clock in the afternoon and reach Shanghai for supper on the same day. The smaller types of aeroplanes and seaplanes would carry business men to their offices at rates that compare favorably with those of the motor car. The aeroplane's price is truly higher and its life shorter than those of other transport vehicles, but when speed is taken into account, it occupies the foremost position of all the means of modern communications.

It is emphasized by a foreign aviation expert in the course of an interesting conversation with me that in the aeroplanes and seaplanes the government would have an apparatus, unlike any other, which could be transformed in a few hours from an instrument of peace to one of war and *vice versa*. That if the Chinese government is wise it should subsidize commercial aviation companies so that in the event of war, the latter's aircraft and workshops can be taken over in no time is the suggestion of this expert.

One lesson derived from the present war, the same expert points out, is that if any government is to encourage the commercial use of aircraft, it should evolve a system whereby it can be self-supporting in the production of aeroplanes and in the making of aero engines. Sooner or later retribution will overtake those countries that depend upon outside sources for their fighting weapons. During the next five years there will surely be a great development in the use of aircraft and the nations which pay attention to this form of communication and fighting instruments the first will benefit the most.

Peking, June 28, 1919.

Annual Meeting of American International Corporation

Presiding at the annual meeting of the American International Corporation held in New York April 2, Charles A. Stone, the president, in the course of his address to the assembled shareholders stated: "During the greater part of this year the effort of your corporation was devoted almost entirely to war work, but since the armistice was signed on November 11, normal business has been resumed as far as practicable. Founded primarily for foreign business, three years' experience has shown to the corporation the necessity of an association with domestic interests to enable it to develop effectively international investment and trade.

The entire business of the American International Corporation fall into five principal groups:—

Group I. Participations in foreign or domestic corporations doing foreign business. This group includes investments in the securities of corporations whose activities are in accord with the purposes for which your

corporation was formed. Such securities may be permanently held for income, or may eventually be sold. Investments are not made with a view of immediate resale, and the company does not buy and sell securities for speculative profit. The corporation exercises no control, and assumes no responsibility for management of the corporations whose securities are included in the investment group.

Group II. Proprietary and controlled companies, in which the corporation owns all or a majority of the capital stock. In these companies your corporation exercises its rights in the appointment of directors, officers, and staff and in the direction of its general policies. Each of these sub-companies operates independently of the others, and has its own organisation, both domestic and foreign, responsible to its president and board of directors.

Group III. Development undertakings, governmental or private, at home or abroad. Such undertakings usually involve both the purchase of securities to provide the funds for carrying out the work and the supervision of the work during its progress.

Group IV. Departmental business conducted directly by the corporation in its own name either in the United States or abroad. In this group are included also research, supervisory, and consulting departments, which do not necessarily return a direct profit, but which form an essential part of the organisation.

Group V. Foreign offices and representation in foreign corporations organised jointly with interests in foreign countries for the purpose of studying business opportunities there.

"Among the proprietary and controlled companies, those which are engaged in foreign trade have had considerable difficulty during the year on account of the various trade restrictions, such as export licences, lack of shipping space, and foreign taxes, but on the whole a good showing has been made. The sales of the machinery export department have been very satisfactory, and at the same time a broad foundation has been laid for future operations. The scope of these companies has been extended to China and Japan by the acquisition of the Horne Company, Limited, which succeeds to the business of the well-established concern of F. W. Horne & Co., of Tokio, giving a chain of extremely important connections in the Orient, and the organisation of the Allied Machinery Company d'Italia, strengthens the affiliations which had been established in Europe. Agents have been sent to many countries of the world, and the Allied Machinery Company of America, through its selling subsidiaries, operates 28 branches in 11 countries.

"The most important enterprise carried on by your corporation during the year was the construction of ships for the government by the American International Shipbuilding Corporation at Hog Island. The successful completion of this plant—the largest in the world—in a phenomenally short space of time, under weather and labor conditions heretofore unknown, is an accomplishment of which the stockholders, directors, and officers of the American International Corporation and the organisations and individuals associated with them may well be proud. It was an undertaking of unprecedented difficulty, and many well-informed people considered it impossible to construct and operate a plant fabricating ship on the scale proposed. This yard, however, was completed for operating purposes within 12 months from the date the contract was signed, and by the end of the year three ships had been delivered and accepted by the government, ten were being outfitted in the basin, and 50 were on the ways.

"The departmental work of the American International Corporation is now well organised. The research department has been engaged not only in the study of the many specific propositions which have been submitted to us from all parts of the world, but also in a systematic investigation of world conditions and economic and social problems. It has prepared a mass of information of great value, and through our foreign representatives we have brought together in our library a very complete collection of publications

bearing upon matters in which we are interested. The chartering department has handled successfully the chartering of a number of vessels, and through its activities we are able to keep in touch from day to day with the intricacies of the shipping situation. Our foreign representatives have continued during the past year to strengthen the friendly relations of the corporation abroad, and have rendered it valuable assistance through their intimate knowledge of conditions in the countries in which they are established. We have recently completed the organisation in Italy of a Societe d'Etude. Our interest in this is in charge of our representative in Rome. It is expected that similar arrangements may be made in other countries for the systematic study of opportunities for commerce, engineering, construction and finance. From the point of view of team play in our organisation, the work of the past year has been very satisfactory."

Commercial and Financial Notes

The isinglass trade is reported as dull in the Far East and American importers have sent out inquiries as to the conditions prevailing. The smaller goods are intended principally for China and America and are quoted at Yen 165 per picul to Yen 220 per picul.

The Star Leather Company, a Chinese concern, at Pakhochow, Honan, is reported to be doing much business in the manufacture of leather, etc. The daily output has grown to 100 pieces per day, and the finished article represents a cost of Mex. \$7 per square foot and sells for Mex. \$8.40. The leather manufactured compares favorably with the foreign imported article and sells for several dollars less per square foot. The company, which was organized three years ago, has a capital of Mex. \$100,000 and employs more than 30 workmen. The leading officers of the firm are graduates of the University of California. The importation of foreign manufactured leathers in an average year totals nearly Mex. \$200,000. The value of raw hides shipped during a year exceed \$500,000, according to American Consul-General Pontius, at Canton.

A dividend of 10 per cent was declared at the annual meeting of S. Moutrie & Co. Ltd., piano manufacturers, held in Shanghai June 27. \$27,000 was placed to the credit of various accounts and \$15,767.52 was carried forward. E. C. Pearce, who presided, in the course of his remarks stated that an outstanding feature of the manufacturing part of the business was the completion of the first "Moutrie" grand piano, which had proved an unqualified success, and that it marked a milestone in the company's progress as manufacturers and reflected great credit on those concerned. The manufacture of pianos, said Mr. Pearce, was the largest and most important part of the company's business; the factory being situated outside the Settlement, very few Shanghai residents were aware of what a large and well equipped factory it was; inclusive of the manager's bungalow the buildings covered an area of 5 mow; the export business was rapidly increasing and the demand for "Moutrie" pianos in other countries was only restricted by shipping difficulties and the adverse silver exchange.

In addition to such staples as tea, silk and cotton, China has a number of agricultural products which have been utilized in a different manner than in any other country. Among these products are numerous

Your Prospective Customers
are listed in our Catalog of 99% guaranteed Mailing Lists. It also contains vital suggestions how to advertise and sell profitably by mail. Counts and prices given on 9000 different national Lists, covering all classes; for instance, Farmers, Noodle Mfrs., Hardware Dirs., Zinc Mines, etc. This value-reference book free. Write for it.

Send Them Sales Letters
You can produce sales or inquiries with personal letters. Many concerns all over U. S. are profitably using Sales Letters we write. Send for free instructive booklet, "Value of Sales Letters."

Ross-Gould
Mailing
Lists St. Louis

oil-producing seeds, according to J. W. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner. The cultivation of the oil-producing seeds has been a widespread industry in China for a long time. While the Chinese population do not make use of butter, cheese or milk, they have made a wide use of oils, obtained from various kinds of seeds. There has been a rapid growth of China's export trade in this line. The following list of seeds comprise all those with which an export trade is done with foreign countries. Edible:—rape seed and oil, cotton seed and oil, ground nuts and ground nut oil, beans, bean cake and bean oil. Industrial only:—wood oil, vegetable wax and vegetable tallow. Apart from these purely vegetable and agricultural commodities, a large export trade is also carried on in animal products of different kinds, hides and skins, goat and dog skins, wool, goat and camel's hair, pig's bristles, sausage casings, animal tallow, etc.

New Books and Publications

Socialist China

War Finance as Viewed from the Roof of the World in Switzerland, by Clarence W. Barron. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company: 1919. Shanghai: Chinese-American Publishing Company.

HERE is a book on war finance that has little to say about the subject. The author provides an occasional touch of Swedenborgianism and an occasional touch of poetry. He deals with the psychology of frightfulness, songs of war sung by John McCormack, the Liberty motor, the possibility of the annexation of Ireland by the United States, the marvellous business ability of Henry Gordon Selfridge, the biology of war and any number of things that his journalistic drag-net has gathered in. The book is no sustained effort; it is a series of newspaper articles chopped into mouthfuls for the reader by convenient headlines. It consists of letters written from Europe to the publications of which the author is manager, the *Boston News Bureau*, *Wall Street Journal* and *Philadelphia News Bureau*; of speeches delivered on various occasions; of correspondence with prominent men.

The author dislikes above all things Socialism and Bolshevism, and he hurls the two words Socialistic and Bolshevik at whatever else meets with his disapproval. Justice Brandeis, Mr. Untermyer, Senator La Follette and Lincoln Steffens are all Bolsheviks. The South has tried to confiscate the incomes of the business men of the North to pay for the war, so

the South is Bolshevik. There is an agitation in Mexico to nationalize oil wells, the Mexicans are Socialistic. There are men in the United States who want the railroads to be retained by the government, they are Bolsheviks. At last he comes to China. It was to be expected.

Poor old China! We have been told that China is the one example of the effects of free and unrestrained competition, that Canton, for instance, is the best example of *laissez faire* in the world. We have been told by no less a person than Colonel Roosevelt that China is pacificism gone to seed. We have been told that China is a 'Tuchunate' and under the heel of a militaristic clique. I venture to say we have never been told what Mr. Barron tells us.

"China has a well nigh perfect socialism. Wealth is frowned upon..." "The people (of China) are all on one dead socialistic level." "I believe that if we could break up the socialism that prevails in the interior of China..." To which one is tempted to lift the eyebrow and remark, as they do in New England, "Do tell!"

Mr. Barron's reasoning is somewhat like this. Most of the things I don't like are Socialistic. I have read a little about China and I don't like it. Therefore China must be Socialistic.

Mr. Barron has many shrewd and many witty things to say. He has the gift of collecting pungent sayings. For instance he quotes the following from an Irishman; "The trouble is that the North of us is Protestant and the South of us is Catholic. I wish to Heaven we were all agnostics and then we could live together like Christians." He quotes this from a sign in a London shop: "English spoken here. United States understood."

The fundamental issue upon which the author desires to clarify thought he states in the preface. "An issue rises before us that is greater than that of war or peace, or of international peace. It is the issue between the rights, wages and duties of the living, and the rights, wages and duties of accumulated capital." This is hardly a fair statement of the question. If the question were to determine justice as between the rights of the living and of the dead, it would be fairly easy to answer. It is a question of the rights of groups of living persons and upon this question there is little light in the author's thirty-seven chapters.

C. F. R.

St John's University, July 1, 1919.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: O. J. Park, Chicago; Capt. Evans, Vladivostok; Lt. Newton, Vladivostok; Maj. Moore, Vladivostok; Capt. Roy MacFarlan, Vladivostok; Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Wilson, Peking; W. A. Smith, Hongkong; Maj. A. E. Scoby; Mrs. H. W. Grambes, Tientsin; F. Sarda, Peking; H. B. Blanton, Oakland; Miss F. Smith, Tientsin; G. T. Moynihan, Tientsin; R. Anderson; Lt. Magee; Capt. L. E. Carter; Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Carter, Tientsin; B. Honig, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Scully, Seattle; A. S. Farwig, Hongkong; J. Switzer, Manila; Mrs. E. M. Gale, Hankow; H. A. Stewart; K. More; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Burr, New York; H. A. Astredo, San Francisco; M. Frienslen, Dairen; Miss Ruseland; H. O. Oropeza, Mexico; Miss Littlejohn, Australia; Miss Teece; Mrs. T. G. Raddon, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Rulofson, San Francisco; Mrs. H. Blair, Hongkong; J. S. Lord, Philadelphia; M. Craig, Bombay; S. H. Lawrence, Colombo; C. H. Forg, Peking; Leao Nagantos, Peking; A. H. Thomas; P. Chatham; J. M. Avent; H. E. Marden; R. J. Moore; E. A. Drake; Mrs. J. Haworth; B. Belsmere, Spain; W. Knopf, Hongkong; M. Joffin, Hongkong; Gibson, New York; Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Scott, New York; Mrs. M. H. Cleaver, San Francisco; W. T. Buckley; Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Rengton; Mrs. J. Gaylord, Mass.; Miss M. W. Fowler; Mrs. D. Raeburn, Hongkong; G. A. Dunlop, Hongkong; C. Woldringh, Hongkong; J. E. de Ballard, New York; J. B. Williamson, New York; Lt. H. F. Carey; A. Monosch; L. Curlender; S. H. Steger, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Malini; Capt. E. Smart; Maj. E. W. Huntley; Lt. Curtis; Capt. V. Smith.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: B. J. Smith, Tsingchowfu; V. Reinhardt, Hankow; S. D. Maier, Hangchow; John Giel, Tientsin; C. F. Starkey, Weihaiwei; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Howser, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. T. Hunter and children, Hongkong; O. Bringewatt, America; Mr. and Mrs. E. Thompson, Canada; Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Mick; Capt. G. Ramsland, Chinwangtao; Mr. and Mrs. F. Taylor, New York; A. A. Cloxton, Local; Raymond J. Moore, San Francisco; Mrs. O. B. Low, San Francisco; J. H. Kortright, Local; E. J. Shanahan, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Monhall, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ashton, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Monhall, Tientsin; H. Bashi, Yokohama; Dolgaleff, Harbin; Setmid, Canton; L. Jeannot, Omsk; Raison, Omsk; Pevdrix, Omsk; C. C. Beehler, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. O. K. Berg; G. W. Rucker, Local; Kosorsky, Japan; Buckman, Japan; Porler, Japan; F. B. Wrecks, New York; H. L. Molyneux; Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Wilkinsen, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. M. Carst, Local; Wm. N. Gray, Jr., New York; Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Wentworth, Chicago.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: J. Gill, Tientsin; L. Harkey, Tientsin; Mrs. G. K. Gilhorlf, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Riddle; A. Remy; Mrs. D. Langman; Capt. Wm. Gifford; N. W. Robjohn; G. H. Eaton, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Fenstamaker, Seattle; Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Goodfellow, Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Patrosky, New York; Mrs. Kapusten; A. L. Olinslof; Mrs. N. Schwetsoff; C. A. Henderson, Tientsin; W. J. Surife, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Pohrt, Local; A. G. Rendall, Hongkong; S. G. Kirkland, Seattle; Mr. and Mrs. F. G. E. Brookman, Denver; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Borchers, Chicago; Mrs. Gray and children; N. Schwetsoff; F. Taylor, England; H. A. Menjon, New York; P. O. Brien, New York; H. Richardson, New York; C. Ball, New York; Mrs. Lewis and daughter; P. M. Luce; Mr. and Mrs. P. Girlie, New York; H. Strasser; H. J. Fairs; P. Codman; Railton, England; Talbot; Mr. and Mrs. Lourrimen, Seattle; Mr. and Mrs. Mohler, Seattle; E. Gage, Cleveland; D. W. Fullerton, New York; J. Gill; R. S. Bryan, New York; E. Jonsson, New York; Capt. and Mrs. G. Stocker, Swatow; D. Talbot; Mrs. Jones; R. H. Boh, Yokohama; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Riddle; J. Fales; J. F. Wylie, Local; L. Jeannot, Omsk; Mrs. J. Perdrik, Omsk.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

MARSHAL,
COMMISSIONER,
DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, James P. Connolly.

REPORTER,
DEPUTY CLERK, } William A. Chapman.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS { Judge 9-12.30; 3-5.
Staff, 9-12; 2-4.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY CLERK, Norwood F. Allman.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Recent Filings:

June 26, 1919; Cause No. 773; Roberts v. Roberts; amended complaint.

" 26, " Cause No. 794; United States v. W. Saario; complaint.

June 26, 1919; Cause No. 793; United States v. Charles E. Hedges; final commitment.

" 26, " Cause No. 795; United States v. Selinger; warrant; affidavit.

" 27, " Cause No. 796; United States v. William Dommer; information; praecipe; warrant.

" 28, " Oriental Motor Co.; articles of incorporation.

July 1, 1919; Cause No. 772; In re Last Will and Testament of Thaddeus M. Wilkin-son, deceased; inventory.

" 1, " Cause No. 797; Wu Shao Hou v. J. M. Murray; complaint.

" 2, " Cause No. 609; In re Last Will and Testament of George A. Derby, deceased; oath of administrator *cum testamento annexo*.

" 3, " Cause No. 798; Steele v. American Trading Co.; complaint.

Hearings:

June 26, 1919; Cause No. 793; United States v. Charles E. Hedges.

" 30, " Cause No. 775; Roberts v. Roberts.

" 30, " Cause No. 796; United States v. William Dommer.

July 1, " Cause No. 775; Roberts v. Roberts.

" 2, " Cause No. 777; Yut Sae Chang & Co. v. Arkell & Douglas; on demurrer.

" 3, " Cause No. 790; John Davis v. Tsu Eu Sung; on demurrer.

Judgments and Orders:

June 26, 1919; Cause No. 793; United States v. Charles E. Hedges; sentence.

July 2, 1919; Cause No. 796; United States v. William Dommer; sentence.

" 2, " Cause No. 775; Roberts v. Roberts; decree.

" 3, " Cause No. 790; Davis v. Tsu Eu Sung; order overruling demurrer.

" 3, " Cause No. 777; Yut Sae Chang & Co. v. Arkell & Douglas; order overruling demurrer.

Assignments for Hearing:

July 5, 1919; Cause No. 763; In re Petition for Bankruptcy of American Food Manufacturing Co.

" 7, " Cause No. 790; Davis v. Tsu Eu Sung.

Proposed Rules of Procedure for American Courts in China

(Continued from issue of June 21)

TITLE V

PLEADINGS AND MOTIONS

A. CIVIL

a. Complaint and Answer

Sec. 95. **Enumeration.** Pleadings in civil actions are limited to plaintiff's complaint, defendant's answer and plaintiff's reply, to any of which a demurrer may be interposed. (Act of Congress of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, Ch. 786, tit. II, sec. 55; Oregon Laws, Oct. 11, 1862.)

Sec. 96. The Complaint¹ shall state the citizenship² of each party, the ultimate³ facts constituting the cause or causes of action each of which shall be separately paragraphed and numbered, and the prayer for relief, including a specification⁴ of any pecuniary claim.⁴ (Id. sec. 57; American Judicature Soc. Rules, Art. 6, sec. 1.)

1. "This term * * is in use in most of the code states." American Judicature Soc. Bulletin XIV, 24. Cf. Bliss, Code Pl. (3d ed.) sec. 143.
2. The citizenship of defendant is, of course, jurisdictional and without an averment thereof the complaint would be subject to demurrer. (Bliss, Code Pl. (3d ed.) sec. 214; Phillips, Code Pl., sec. 181.) That of plaintiff should be alleged as bearing on the question of counterclaim.
3. Grewell v. Walden, 23 Cal. 165; Phillips, Code Pl., sec. 184.

"This is the phrase now commonly used to denote the material allegations which had to be made, in the former terminology of pleading, to set out a cause of action." American Judicature Soc. Bulletin, XIV, 24.

The pleader should avoid, on the one hand stating mere conclusions and on the other, pleading evidence. Bliss, Code Pl. secs. 206-212; Phillips, Code Pl. secs. 343-349; Clark, Crim. Proc. sec. 68; Trisong v. Orr, 49 Cal. 617; Green v. Palmer, 15 Cal. 411.

The complaint should not anticipate defenses. Bliss, Code Pl. secs. 200-205; Phillips, Code Pl. sec. 348; Jaffe v. Lilienthal, 86, Cal. 91, 24 Pac. 835.

4. FORM 9. (On Promissory Note: Payee vs. Maker)

(Title as in Form 1, sec. 73)

Comes now the plaintiff and, complaining of the defendant, for cause of action declares that

(1) The plaintiff is a subject of the British Empire and the defendant is a citizen of (or owes allegiance to) the United States of America,

(2) On the.....day of.....19 , defendant executed and delivered to plaintiff his certain promissory note of which the following is a copy:

(Here set out note)

(3) No part of the same has been paid (except etc.) and there is now due thereon the sum of \$.....

Wherefore plaintiff prays judgment against defendant for said sum with interest thereon at % per annum from.....19.....until paid, for costs, and for such other relief as may be equitable and proper.

Plaintiff

United States of America
Extraterritorial Jurisdiction in China } ss:
Consular District of.....

The affiant....., being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the plaintiff in the above entitled action; that he has read and signed the foregoing complaint, and knows the contents thereof and that the facts therein stated are true.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this.....day of 19.....

(Indorsee vs. Maker etc.)

In par. 2 substitute payee's name for "plaintiff." Then insert

(3) That said (payee) indorsed the same as follows: (copy indorsement); and thereby transferred the same to plaintiff who is now the owner and holder thereof.

If the payee, or any subsequent indorser is made a defendant the title and prayer should be changed accordingly.

FORM 10 (For goods sold and delivered)

(Same as preceding Form up to par. 2; then add:

(2) On.....19....plaintiff sold and delivered to defendant at.....the following goods (describing them)

(3) Defendant promised to pay for said goods (or were reasonably worth) \$

(4) Defendant has failed and refused to pay for said goods tho often requested so to do.

(Prayer and verification as in Form 9 *supra* this section)

FORM 11 (For libel)

(Same as in Form 9 up to par. 2; then add)

(2) On the.....day of.....19...., defendant caused to be published in a certain newspaper at.....entitled.....the following words concerning plaintiff. (Insert offending article)

(3) By said article it was meant and charged that plaintiff had been guilty of (insert meaning)

(4) Said article was and is false and malicious

(5) At the time of said publication plaintiff was a resident of.....and was there engaged in the business of.....and that by reason of said publication he was damaged in the sum of \$

(Prayer and verification as in Form 9 *supra* this section)

Sec. 97. The Answer shall state concisely the ultimate facts constituting the defense and may include

(1) A general¹ or specific² denial of each material and controverted averment of the complaint or of sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief regarding the same;

(2) New matter;³

(3) Set off or counterclaim.⁴ (Act of Congress of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, Ch. 786, tit. II, sec. 63; American Judicature Rules, Art. 9, sec. 1)

1. A general denial puts "in issue all the plaintiff's material allegations." Bliss, Code Pleading, sec. 327.

Under it defendant may prove (e. g.) *ultra vires* (Hall v. Auburn Turnpike Co., 27 Cal. 255, 87 Am. Dec. 75)

Want of consideration. (Nixon v. Beard, 111 Ind. 137, 12 N. E. 131)

Alteration. (Fairhaven v. Cowgill, 8 Wash. 686, of Encyc. Pl. & Pr. I, 820, n. 2)

Payment. (Frisch v. Caler, 21 Cal. 71 (cf. Encyc. Pl. & Pr. I, 818; Pomeroy, Remedies, 665.) But see Mc-Kyring v. Bull, 15 N. Y. 297, 69 Am. Dec. 696.)

FORM 12 (Title as in Form 1, sec. 73)

Comes now the defendant and denies each and every allegation of the complaint.

WHEREFORE defendant prays that he may be hence dismissed with his costs and for such other relief as may be just and proper.

(Verification as in Form 9)

FORM 13 (Title as in Form 1, sec. 73)

Comes now the defendant and, answering the complaint herein:

1. Admits paragraphs.....thereof.

2. Denies paragraphs.....thereof.

3. Admits that portion of paragraph.....which reads:

(quote);

but denies the balance of said paragraph.

4. As to paragraph.....defendant is not sufficiently informed to be able to admit the averments thereof and consequently denies the same.

(Prayer and verification as in Form 12)

3. This replaces the confession and avoidance of the common law "plea."

FORM 14 (Statute of Limitations)

2. Alleges by way of special defense that the cause of action set forth in the complaint did not accrue within.....years before the filing of said complaint.

(Prayer and verification as in Form 13)

4. See *infra*.

Sec. 98. Sham, ¹ Frivolous and Irrelevant Answers and defenses may be stricken out on motion and on such terms as the Court may, in its discretion, impose. (Id. sec. 66)

1. "Good in form but false in fact." Bliss, Code Pleading, sec. 422.

Sec. 99. Joint Answers may be filed by two or more defendants joined in an action to enforce a joint, or joint and several liability, whether sued under a common name or otherwise; and one or more, may, with the others' consent, answer in behalf of all. (American Judicature Soc. Rules, Art. I. sec. 5)

Sec. 100. A Written Instrument upon which an action defense, counterclaim or set off is founded must be attached to or contained in the proper pleading (or a sufficient reason alleged for its omission) when its genuineness and due execution¹ shall be deemed admitted unless denied specifically by the adverse party in his verified pleading. (Nebraska Code Civ. Proc. Sec. 133; Philippine Code. Civ. Proc. sec. 103)

1 Merchant v. Int. Bank Corp. 6 Philippine, 314.

The attention of all American Consuls, Members of the Bar and others interested in the draft of the foregoing Rules appearing in this and previous issues of **Millard's Review** is invited and any comment, suggestions or criticisms will be welcomed at any time before the promulgation of said Rules.

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,

Judge, U. S. Court for China.